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LORD INDORSES HIMSELF

Says He Is Undoubtedly Civil Service Reform's Best Friend.

THE GOVERNOR AMPLY REASSURED

Mr. Lord's Expert Opinion of His Own Qualifications Is Accepted by the Senate and the Nomination Is Confirmed.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of George P. Lord of Yates County as Civil Service Commissioner tonight without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Lord was in the corridor, walking up and down, in a thoughtful mood. He had been on pins and needles all day, in frequent conference with the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and Senator Raines. Mr. Lord during the day passed by rapid stages from a machine politician to a civil service reformer. In the morning he was known as a Republican "boss." At eventide he had seen a great light, and had joined the ranks of those who believe in appointments based on the merit system. The change came rapidly.

Some incidents unusual in the course of appointments transpired. It turned out this evening that Gov. Morton had written Mr. Lord that there was objection to him because of his political activity. Gov. Morton wanted to know if this had been such as to prevent Mr. Lord from becoming a good and thoroughgoing Civil Service Commissioner. Accordingly, the Governor took the expert opinion of Mr. Lord himself.

Mr. Lord pondered over the question, and finally, as arbitrator in a question involving a Civil Service Commissioner's salary, gave himself the benefit of the doubt. The correspondence on the subject was read in the Senate.

Mr. Lord began his day of anxiety by a call on the Governor. The Governor cross-questioned him. Controller Roberts was present, and indorsed the candidate. They went away after twenty minutes. Then James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club of New-York, and John E. Parsons of that club, called on the Governor, and protested that Mr. Lord was not possessed of the spirit of civil service reform to an extent that would make him a desirable member of the commission. They filed the resolutions passed by the City Club against Mr. Lord. What the Governor said to them is one of the secrets of the Executive Chamber. They went away after about twenty minutes.

Then Mr. Lord had another session with the Governor. This time it was in company with that eminent apostle of reform, Senator Raines. The Senator stood sponsor for him. After this, Mr. Lord called on Lieut. Gov. Saxton. Then Mr. Saxton called on Gov. Morton. Meantime, Senator Mullin, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was requested to come to the Executive Chamber. His committee had on Thursday last voted to recommend Mr. Lord.

Mr. Lord was at this hour in a very thoughtful mood. He proceeded to formulate a reply to the letter the Governor had written, which is considered a fairly good beginning for one who has been rated a party "boss" for a quarter of a century.

Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, who had first recommended Mr. Lord, said he had nothing to retract. "I never heard anything against Mr. Lord," he said, "until his name was sent in. It is now charged that he is a Republican politician. The law requires that appointees for these places must be members of the two parties casting the greatest and next to the greatest number of votes. They must be politicians to an extent. Mr. Lord has said he proposes to stand by the spirit and the letter of the law, and I stand by his appointment."

Gov. Morton accepted Mr. Lord's statement as sufficient, and allowed the nomination to stand, and Senator Mullin, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, simply caused the correspondence to be read in the Senate, and so Mr. Lord became a Civil Service Commissioner, with a record of a quarter of a century as a political "boss" behind him.

No man was more delighted than Senator Raines, and the other Platt men in the Senate, who had helped the job along. The letter of the Governor and of "Boss" Lord in reply are interesting. They were sent up by Senator Mullin, with the favorable report on Mr. Lord's nomination. They were as follows:

Gov. Morton last Saturday wrote as follows to Mr. Lord:

A few days ago I sent a communication to the Senate nominating you to the office of Civil Service Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Willard D. McKinstry. Since your nomination numerous objections have been made on the ground that you are supposed to be unfriendly to the civil service law and civil service reform, and that if you should become a member of the commission your administration would be such as to diminish, rather than increase, the efficiency of the merit system, and would tend to bring into disrepute the system of appointments and promotions in the civil service, according to the merit and fitness of the applicant.

The Civil Service Commission was created in 1883, and it has become an important department in the State Government. It is charged with great responsibility, and its functions affect the highest interests of the State. The sentiment in favor of the application of the principle of this reform to the civil service of the State has become quite strong, and is now crystallized in the constitutional provision incorporated by the amendment of 1894. This is the very highest expression of public opinion, and places the subject beyond the reach of partisan influence. The people have said, in their fundamental law, that the merit system should be applied to the civil service of the State and also to the minor political subdivisions, and the Legislature is commanded to enact laws necessary to carry the constitutional provision into effect.

The provisions of the civil service law have recently been extended to the Department of Public Works, and also to the Department of State Prisons and a large number of officers in other branches of the public service have recently been placed in the competitive list. In communications to the Legislature, I have taken occasion to comment upon the growing sentiment in favor of civil service reform, and to commend and approve the principles which now are, or should be, controlling in appointments to the public service.

You will readily perceive that the introduction into the commission of an element unfriendly to the faithful execution of the law would be seriously deprecated, not only by those who have taken a more active interest in the promotion of civil service reform, but by all who recognize the fact that this principle in State administration has become firmly established by years of successful experience and by Constitutional provisions.

I take this occasion of calling your attention to the objections made to your appointment, with the hope that you may find it convenient to express to me at an early date your views upon this subject.

To this Mr. Lord responded as follows:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., in which you inform me of my nomination to the office of Civil Service Commissioner, and in which you say that objection has been made to my appointment on the ground that I am supposed to be unfriendly to the merit system as applied to the civil service of the State.

This appointment was not sought by me, but was suggested by my friends, who evidently believe me fit and competent for the office. I am not insensible to the honor conferred upon me by this nomination, nor indifferent to the responsibility which will be imposed upon me if the nomination be conferred; and I deeply regret that any objection has been made which may in the least embarrass you in your official action, especially that I am the innocent cause of any criticism upon your administration.

I am surprised at the objection, because I am not aware of anything in my history, public or private, which would warrant any one in supposing that I am not in sympathy with recent reforms in our civil service. I was a member of the Senate in 1885, when the civil service law was passed, and voted for it. I have had peculiar opportunities for observing the practical workings of the law and the development of the ideas represented by it, and the result of my observation is that application of the merit system to the public service conduces to its highest efficiency, and is not only proper, but necessary, to relieve the service from partisan influences and secure the most thorough administration by competent officers. The incorporation of the civil service idea in the Constitution received my approval and support.

I think that the tests to be applied in determining the fitness of an applicant for public service should be of a practical character, and relate to the peculiar duties of the office to be filled. I have for a long time applied this system in my private business, and have found it safe and profitable; and I see no reason why it cannot be applied to the public service.

Without going further into detail, I beg leave to say that I am in hearty accord with the views expressed by you in your letter, and if the nomination with which you have honored me be confirmed by the Senate, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office of Civil Service Commissioner according to both the letter and the spirit of the law, and the Constitution.

As soon as the correspondence was read, a vote was taken on confirmation. No one seemed to take any interest in the matter. Not half the Senators voted. Those who did responded "Aye" in a tired way, as if they were too busy to pay much attention to what was going on.

The following nominations also were favorably reported from the Finance Committee and confirmed.

Alta P. Crouse, to be Trustee of Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. Catherine H. Salmon and Aaron S. Thompson to be Managers of the Craig Colony. Martin Heermance, E. L. Adams and R. L. Jenkins to be State Assessors. Charles B. Rogers of Utica to be Manager of the Utica State Hospital. Nathan F. Graves to be Trustee of the Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. Mary E. Jones of Cold Springs, Alexander E. Orr of Brooklyn, Evan F. Smith of Brooklyn, John A. Nichols of Brooklyn, Theron L. Smith of Smithtown, John G. Deubert of Brooklyn, to be Managers of the Long Island State Hospital. Andrew Tuck and George W. Sisson, to be Managers of the St. Lawrence Hospital.

The Governor sent in the nomination of Charles Hiscock of De Witt, Onondaga County, to succeed Peter J. Brunnelkamp (Dem.) of Syracuse, term expired, as Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Gov. Morton to-day designated Hamilton Ward of Belmont, Allegany County, as a Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, to fill a vacancy. Judge Ward is an ex-Attorney General of the State.

BOLTING DEMOCRATS IN ALBANY

Two of the Councilmen Join the Republicans and Elect a Republican President and Clerk.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Mayor Thacher's administration does not promise to prove a bed of roses. Since Mr. Thacher assumed the duties of office, the old factional feeling has played a prominent part. Two previous attempts have been made to organize the Common Council, which was effected this evening. The Council stands eleven Democrats and eight Republicans.

The Democrats in caucus nominated William W. Dennin for Clerk, but two of the Aldermen participating declared that they would not stand by the nomination of Dennin. These men are Malachi Cox of the Second and James F. Pritchard of the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. Cox was opposed to Mr. Dennin because he was a new, or young, Democracy man, and Mr. Pritchard's objection came from the fact that it was Mr. Dennin's faction which threw James Roomey overboard and nominated John Boyd Thacher for Mayor.

When State Committeeman Barnes learned of the feeling of these men he immediately formed a coalition, whereby the two Democrats and the eight Republicans would divide up the patronage. Mayor Thacher tried to put a stop to this proceeding, and even went so far as to threaten to resign his office if the Democrats did not pull together and abide by the caucus decision. But the feeling was so bitter that the two recalcitrant Democrats could not be induced to re-enter the fold.

To-night the regular meeting was held. The nine caucus-abiding Democrats would not enter the Council Chamber. Messrs. Cox and Pritchard went in with the Republicans and elected George H. Stevens, Republican, President pro tem. Then a wait of half an hour for the other members ensued, but they failing to come into the meeting, Henry F. Malloy, a Bowe-Rooney man, was elected Clerk by 10 votes. This is a majority of all the Aldermen elected, and it is believed that the action will stand. The plan agreed upon between the Republicans and the two Democrats was then carried out, in part.

GEN. MILES MAY BE HONORED

Proposition to Bestow the Title of Lieutenant General on the Head of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Hardy of Indiana offered, in the House to-day, a resolution looking to the recognition of the services of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

The resolution revives the grade of Lieutenant General in order, when deemed proper, that it may be bestowed on Gen. Miles, and the law reviving the grade is to expire on the retirement of Gen. Miles.

Mr. Hardy, in speaking of the proposition, thought that the special recognition should be accorded Gen. Miles in recognition of the volunteer soldier.

ASSAULTED A CANADIAN EDITOR

A Summons Issued Against Sir Richard Cartwright.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 20.—A summons was issued to-day by Radolphe Leferrier, editor of Le Canada, a French daily newspaper in this city, against Sir Richard Cartwright for assault.

The young editor says that on last Thursday, when there was an immense crowd struggling to obtain admission to the House of Commons, he ran up against the gallant knight, and the latter took him by the throat and placed him up against the wall, at the same time asking a policeman to take him away. This ended the matter at the time, but to-day the editor took out a summons calling on Sir Richard to appear in the police court and answer the charge of assault.

Le Canada belongs to Sir Adolphe Caron, the Postmaster General, and it is hinted that the editor is acting with the knowledge of Sir Adolphe. Sir Richard need not answer the summons while the House is in session.

Meeting of North Side Taxpayers.

The regular meeting of the North Side Taxpayers' Alliance was held last night at Protection Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue. Among those present were ex-School Commissioner James Goulden, Commissioner James L. Wells, Commissioner William Dunphe, Lawson N. Fuller, and H. H. Brown of King's Bridge. Reports of standing committees were read on rapid transit, &c. Mr. Goulden said that he had got assurances that the Manhattan Elevated Railway would be built to Fordham and to King's Bridge in the near future. Mr. Dunphe told of recent progress in the matter of the Bronx Park Botanical Garden, saying that Columbia College had presented a special library of botanical works, numbering 5,000 volumes, and the Torrey botanical collection.

Skating on the Park Lakes.

The lake at Seventy-second Street, in Central Park, was in fine condition yesterday morning, and was visited by many skaters. The pond at the entrance of the park, at Fifty-ninth Street, was not in good condition. The ice was cracked in several places, and about a dozen danger signs were erected. The lake at One Hundred and Tenth Street was also in a good state.

New Mayor for Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—R. Wilson Smith, one of the most prominent English-speaking residents of this city, was elected Mayor of Montreal to-day by acclamation.

MILITIA NOT CALLED OUT

No Truth Whatever in the Story Sent from Florida.

TALK OF RECOGNIZING THE CUBANS

Little Doubt that Majorities in Both Houses Favor Granting Insurgents the Rights of Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Interest in the Cuban question was already keen enough without the stimulation that was offered to-day in the "fake" story from Florida about the call to arms of the State militia and the danger of an imminent conflict with somebody over the report that Great Britain was about to purchase the island from Spain, and thus anticipate any Cuban desire or purpose of annexation to the United States.

The man who wrote the story, if he knew anything at all, must have known that it would not stand a day's exposure. Secretary of War Lamont and Gen. Miles, who would have known about orders of that kind by a communication of the President under the law, considered that the story was too utterly foolish and childish to be answered one way or the other. It was not enough, however, to refer to the law that the President must comply with certain forms before using the militia of the States, but, to thoroughly discredit the story to the comprehension of everybody, telegrams were sent to the Governors of several States, including Florida, to learn from them whether they had been requested to call out the National Guard.

No one has yet suggested a reasonable excuse for calling out troops in any State. Even if England had bought Cuba—and neither officials of the State Department nor the War and Navy Departments have any information that it has made the purchase, or offered to make it—it is not considered likely that the reception of that news, fully confirmed, would be the equivalent to an order to the National Guard of all the Coast States to go into camp for service.

It might be the beginning of lively times, but the prospect of an invasion of the United States, or perhaps an expedition to Cuba from the United States, would scarcely met by orders from the War Department to the National Guard, over which the War Department has no control, or by spontaneous action on the part of the States to repel an undeveloped foe.

There is not the slightest doubt that in the Senate and the House there are majorities ready to adopt a resolution expressing the conviction of the people of the United States that the Cuban insurgents have won the right to be recognized as belligerents. But in both committees having charge of foreign affairs, there are some men of calm minds, not altogether given up to political schemes, who are counseling conservative action until it shall be demonstrated beyond doubt that Spain will be unequal to the task of subduing the Cuban revolt. The Senate and the House might prove more impatient than the President, upon whom, after the resolution has become a law, would fall the responsibility of extending the recognition that would repudiate our treaty understanding with Spain.

The Congress and the President might disagree as to the opportuneness of the declaration. While it will be a heavy responsibility to assume, the President will meet it, and in deciding will be guided strictly by the fairmindedness that has characterized his treatment of all the nations with which we have maintained friendly relations.

The news from Cuba, since Campos has been removed and Weyler has taken his place, will be watched here very closely. At the State Department it is felt that the situation in Cuba must have been extremely critical for Spain, when so distinguished and courageous an officer as Campos could be suddenly taken from the island at the end of the campaigning season. It is assumed that the new commanding officer will desire to make new disposition of his forces, to reorganize them, perhaps, and that he will consume time. The hot weather will have set in in February, and the yellow fever has already set in, as one Spanish General was to-day reported as having become a victim of it.

The more active the military movements by unacclimated troops, the more deadly will be the inroads of disease upon them. No campaign of cruelty devised by Weyler, it is believed, can prove more fatal to the Cubans than will be the diseases to which the troops of Spain will be subject in the field.

PLACE FOR THE CONVENTION

Republicans May Decide Not to Come to New-York City.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—There is some talk here of the place for holding the next Republican State Convention. Mr. Fish's suggestion that it might be held in New-York City, published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, was evidently only a "feeler." Doubt is expressed of its being held there.

Rochester and Buffalo are said to be under consideration by the Republican leaders, with even chances that it will go to one of these cities. If it goes to Buffalo it will be for its political effect. In that end of the State the anti-Platt sentiment is strong.

At one time there was said to be some McKinley sentiment there, and it is regarded as highly desirable by the Morton men to overcome all this if it can be done by holding the State Convention there.

PLATT MAN TO GET AN OFFICE

G. S. Leonard of Syracuse Will Be Given a Good Place.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—It is said that George S. Leonard, formerly cashier of the Third National Bank of Syracuse, is to be appointed by Bank Superintendent Kilburn Chief Bank Examiner in charge of the foreign department.

Mr. Leonard has the indorsement of Thomas C. Platt.

Cannot Pay Rent for the Mission.

Police Justice Goetting of Brooklyn yesterday issued an order in dispossess proceedings against William Moorcroft, who has been conducting the Emanuel Mission at 392 Grand Street. The complainant was William H. Pruden, a real estate agent.

Moorcroft was formerly in the concert-saloon business on Fourth Avenue, in this city. He moved to Brooklyn a year ago and opened a mission there. He was successful in drawing crowds to his mission, but found it difficult to raise money enough to pay his rent. Agent Pruden wants $35 for last month's rent.

Fatal Overdose of Opium.

Frank E. Sawyer, twenty-four years old, a musician and composer, of 649 Lexington Avenue, was found dead in his bed at a late hour yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sawyer has been in the habit of taking opium to induce sleep, and yesterday took an overdose, and, according to Coroner Hoeber, who gave a permit for the removal of the body, died from the effects.

FATAL BURNING OF A PLAYHOUSE

Ekaterinoslav's Theatre, a Wooden Structure, in Flames During a Performance—Forty-nine Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Ekaterinoslav, capital of the Government of that name in South Russia, gives the details of a fire that occurred in a theatre there, causing large loss of life. The fire was discovered while a performance was going on.

The spectators became panicstricken and made a wild rush for the exits. Many of them were knocked down, trampled under foot, and rendered unconscious. The building was of wood and the fire spread with great rapidity. Before all the terror-stricken people could get outside, the theatre was a mass of flames.

The scene outside was terrible. Those who had relatives or friends in the theatre rushed about wildly crying for help to save them. Every effort was made to save those in the burning building, but the heat was so intense that for some time it was impossible to approach the structure.

Even had it been possible to approach it, the efforts to save those inside would undoubtedly have been fruitless, as they were probably suffocated before the fire reached them. After the ruins had cooled off sufficiently a search was commenced for the dead.

Forty-nine bodies have already been taken out. A number of persons who are known to have been in the theatre are still missing, and there is scarcely a doubt that their bodies will be found later in the ruins.

BRAZIL'S DEMAND FROM BRITAIN

Trinidad Must be Restored or Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Countries Shall Cease.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Prensa from Rio Janeiro says that Dr. de Carvalho, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will demand from Great Britain the immediate restitution of the Island of Trinidad, which was recently occupied by her for the alleged purpose of making it a landing station for a cable, but which Brazil claims as her territory.

If the demand shall be refused, the relations between the two powers will probably be ruptured.

GEN. THOMAS EWING INJURED

Struck by a Cable Car at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street and Receives a Severe Wound.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, ex-counsel to the Building Department, was struck by a cable car at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street yesterday and knocked down. He received a bad cut on the head, which is not, however, dangerous.

Gen. Ewing is sixty-six years old. He lives in the St. George apartments, at 223 East Seventeenth Street. He is a member of the law firm of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing, 41 Wall Street.

He left home about 10:30 o'clock to go to his office. As he was crossing Third Avenue at Eighteenth Street to get to the elevated road station an up-town cable car came along and he stopped to let it pass.

When the car passed, he started across the avenue and failed to notice a south-bound car coming. He ran almost into the car, and the gripman, John Kelly, was unable to put on the brakes in time to avoid an accident.

Gen. Ewing was struck by the car and thrown several feet. He landed heavily on his head. Citizens picked him up and carried him to the sidewalk. A policeman called an ambulance, and, after his head was dressed, Gen. Ewing was taken to his home. Drs. Hemingway and Krausl are attending him.

The wound in his head is severe. The scalp was lacerated, but the physicians do not fear serious results.

The gripman was arrested.

JAPANESE LUNACY CASE

Which the State Commission Has Not Yet Decided How to Treat.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—For several months past the State Commission in Lunacy has endeavored to find a solution to a difficult problem which presented itself during the Spring of 1895.

One Kiskusika Eida, a Japanese student, pursuing his studies at one of the educational institutions on the Hudson, developed insanity, and as he manifested dangerous symptoms, he was committed to the Hudson River State Hospital. The only friend of the young student in this country was a clergyman in the neighborhood. This gentleman, at the suggestion of the commission, immediately notified the relatives of the patient in Japan of his condition, and endeavored to arrange for his transfer to a private institution at their expense. After waiting for a considerable length of time, and not hearing favorably in reference to this proposition, the commission endeavored, by correspondence with the Japanese Consul in New-York City, to arrange for the student's return to the care of his friends at the expense of the Japanese Government.

Nothing, however, has yet developed in the matter, and the commission is confronted with the dilemma of permitting Eida to remain as a charge upon the State for an indefinite length of time, or to provide him with transportation to Japan.

A SITE FOR THE GEN. SHERMAN STATUE

One Selected in a Direct Line with Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A select commission, consisting of Secretary Lamont, Gen. Miles, and Gen. Dodge of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to-day agreed upon a site for the location of the statue of Gen. Sherman.

The site selected is just south of the Treasury Building, and is in a direct line with Pennsylvania Avenue. The statue will be in full view from the Capitol looking westward on Pennsylvania Avenue. Under the law some site other than in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol Building had to be chosen.

A small frame building used by the Treasury photographer will be removed to make a place for the monument.

A Bill in Shea's Behalf.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton presided over the Senate to-night for the first time in several days. A measure supposed to have a bearing specially on the celebrated "Bat" Shea case was presented by Senator Mullin. It amends the existing law so that an appeal from action by a Supreme Court Judge granting or refusing a new trial may be taken to the Court of Appeals, and limiting the stay of execution to ten days. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Guy, at his own request, was replaced by Senator Cantor on the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Not to know the virtues of the ARETHUSA SPRING WATER, from Seymour, Conn., is to neglect your education in good health.—Adv.

ENGLAND MAY BE HEARD

Venezuelan Commission Wants Evidence from Both Sides.

NOTICES SENT TO THE TWO NATIONS

Britain Respectfully Asked to Furnish Proof of Ownership of Disputed Territory.

INVESTIGATION HOSTILE TO NO ONE

Whatever the Decision, the United States Will Make No Material Gain—Justice Is Promised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The members of the Venezuelan Commission met to-day at 11:30 A. M., in their temporary quarters in the building partly occupied by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Justice Brewer presided. The selection of S. Mallet Prevost of New-York as the executive officer of the commission was formally ratified. Mr. Prevost was not present, but it was stated that he would take hold of his duties next Wednesday.

The commission gave out for publication the following letter addressed to Secretary Olney last week, inviting information from the two Governments chiefly interested in the boundary controversy:

OFFICE OF THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1896.

The Hon. Secretary of State.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to state that the commission appointed by the President of the United States "to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana" has organized by the election of David J. Brewer as its President, and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

In so doing, it has, after careful consideration, concluded to address you on the question of securing, so far as possible, the friendly co-operation and aid of the two nations which are directly interested in the now pending boundary differences.

It must have suggested itself to you, as it no doubt has to the President, that this commission, thus authorized to ascertain and report the boundary line between two foreign nations, bears only a remote resemblance to those tribunals of an international character of which we have had several examples in the past. They were constituted by or with the consent of the disputants themselves, and were authorized by the parties immediately concerned to pronounce a final judgment. The questions at issue were presented by the advocates of the various interests, upon whose diligence and skill the tribunal might safely rely for all the data and the arguments essential to the formation of an intelligent judgment. Their functions were therefore confined to the exercise of judicial powers, and they might fairly expect to reach a result satisfactory to their own consciences, while it commanded the respect of those whose interests were directly involved.

The present commission, neither by the mode of its appointment nor by the nature of its duties, may be said to belong to tribunals of this character. Its duty will be discharged if it will diligently and fairly seek to inform the Executive of certain facts touching a large extent of territory in which the United States has no direct interest.

Whatever may be the conclusion reached, no territorial aggrandizement, nor material gain in any form, can accrue to the United States. The sole concern of our Government is the peaceful solution of a controversy between two friendly powers for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisitions in our hemisphere on the part of any European State.

It has seemed proper to the commission, under these circumstances, to suggest to you the expediency of calling the attention of the Gevornments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the appointment of the commission and explaining both its nature and object. It may be that they will see a way, entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety, to give the commission the aid that it is no doubt in their power to furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives, or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that if either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will, and for the valuable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

An act of either Government in the direction here suggested might be accomplished by an express reservation as to her claims, and should not be deemed an abandonment or impairment of any position heretofore expressed.

In other words, and in lawyers' phrase, each might be willing to act the part of an amicus curiae, and to throw light upon difficult and complex questions of fact, which should be examined as carefully as the magnitude of the subject demands.

The purposes of the pending investigation are certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the machinery devised by the Government of the United States to secure the desired information should fail of its purpose.

DAVID J. BREWER, President.

To this communication Secretary Olney replied, stating that he had communicated the suggestions of the commission to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and to Minister Andrade, the Venezuelan representative, for transmission to their respective Governments.

The commission then adjourned till Friday next, it being the understanding that Friday is to be the business day of the commission. The only employes so far determined upon are the Secretary, (or executive officer,) one stenographer, and a doorkeeper and messenger.

The commission, finding that in New-England and elsewhere there are collections of ancient maps, desires it to be understood that any documents of this kind intrusted to them for their information will be carefully preserved and returned to the owners.

COST OF COAST DEFENSES.

Fifty-nine Millions of Dollars Needed for Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Committee on Coast Defenses of the Senate to-day continued the hearing on Senator Squire's bill to provide for fortifications and coast defenses. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, appeared before the committee, and stated that about $59,000,000 would be required to furnish the guns, mortars, and all that is supplied by the Ordnance Bureau, to complete the defenses of the twenty-eight ports, including Puget Sound, for which projects have been approved.

The committee is conducting the inquiry behind closed doors, as much of the information gathered from the army officers is of such a character that it is not thought for the best interests of the country to make it public.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IS READY.

The Entire Body Could Be Moved in Twelve Hours, if Required.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—It is stated here on good authority that inquiries have been made by the National Government within a day or two as to the condition of the State National Guard, and the speed with which it could be gotten into service.

These inquiries were not made of the Governor or State officers. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin said this afternoon that he should tell inquirers that New-York's National Guard was in perfect condition, having everything necessary in the way of equipment, even to ovens in which to do their own cooking in the field. Gen. McAlpin says he could move the entire guard in twelve hours, all to be properly armed and equipped for field service, and with rations to last three days.

The Adjutant General said he had heard the report that all Governors had been notified to hold their troops in readiness for service, but, so far as New-York was concerned, there was no truth in it.

THE FEELING IN BRITISH GUIANA.

A Good Deal of Excitement Shown over the Boundary Dispute.

Special Correspondence to The United Press.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Jan. 4.—A good deal of excitement is now shown here with regard to the boundary dispute, and the cable company's office, where the pubquite an animated appearance. Here and lic telegrams are posted daily, presents there groups of men assemble and discuss every scrap of intelligence which comes to hand, while many of the principal merchants have the messages copied by a clerk or porter as soon as it is possible to gain access to the board on which the bulletins are posted.

It must be remembered that the population of British Guiana is what is known as a "mixed one," and while the British section of the community places implicit confidence in the strength of the Imperial Government to assert her rights, or, at least, to take by might what territory she has claimed, subjects of other countries, who, perhaps, have more at stake, are not by any means so sanguine, knowing, as they do, that only the other day Great Britain doubted her right to the greater portion of the territory she now claims.

Indeed, it was only after the auriferous wealth of the territory had been discovered that the Government raised the question as to whether it had a claim to the lands of the northwest districts and the upper reaches of the River Cuyani, while it is a notorious fact that while the gold fever was at its height, the Government of the colony, acting upon instructions from the Imperial Government, caused it to be clearly understood that all applications for mining licenses were granted and must be accepted upon the conditions that in the event of a settlement of the boundary question the land for which these licenses were granted might be found to be Venezuelan territory, and that no claim for compensation could be brought against the Government of British Guiana.

At the opening of the legislative session on the 3d inst. the Administrator referred to the boundary question in the most guarded terms. He said: "The Court at its meeting on Nov. 1 last year, with praiseworthy liberality and wisdom undertook to provide the funds necessary in case of emergency, to insure, as far as was in the power of this colony, the security of its borders and the maintenance of peace and order within its rightful possessions, and an undertaking was given by me in the name of the Government that only in case of necessity would use be made of that vote. In communicating the result of the Court's deliberative action to the Secretary of State, this was clearly set out, and the position of affairs was held to necessitate a certain addition to the police force and its armament. Orders have, therefore, been received and issued to this effect, and on two separate occasions has the Minister expressed his satisfaction at the action taken by this honorable Court. Members will, I trust, view the events which have taken place since the vote was passed as rendering it necessary and expedient, for the present at all events, for this Government to maintain a certain reserve in treating this matter, and while I assure them that the Government will, as soon as possible, give them more explicit particulars in this connection, I would appeal to the sound sense and good judgment which characterized their deliberations to continue the confidence they have so willingly extended to the administration, on the assurance that it will be most carefully respected."

The subject was then allowed to drop.

The following day Col. McInnis, Inspector General of the British Guiana Police Constabulary, left Georgetown for the British outpost at Yuruan, or, as it is reported, a visit of inspection, at the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Col. McInnis is accompanied by Lieut. Godfrey Fawcett, a young sapper attached to the East Indian Corps, but who is here on some secret mission in connection with the Colonial Office; also by Dr. Boase of the Colonial Medical Staff, Mr. Michael McTurk, Magistrate for the Northwest District, and a number of other men.

Within the past few days some eighty additional constables have been drafted from Georgetown to the northwest district of the contested territory, and the medical officers are now engaged in "passing" another hundred men on the military-police force, for service within the disputed territory.

A report is current here that on Christmas Eve last, Mr. Michael McTurk, Magistrate, caused a large number of the United States flags to be taken down at Bartica, in the interior of this colony. It appears that the residents of Bartica had decided to decorate the streets in view of a visit of the Administrator, and among the decorations displayed the Star-Spangled Banner was much in evidence. On the arrival of Mr. McTurk and Capt. Baker, Inspector of Prisons, the people were requested to haul down all the American flags, and this was done. The matter has created considerable dissatisfaction here, not so much from any importance to be attached to the display of bad taste, but as demonstrating the meanness of the mind that suggested it.

Playfair Calls on Bayard.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Lord Playfair, who is a strong advocate of the principle of arbitration of international differences, and is especially favorable to arbitration of the Venezuela dispute, had a long conference with United States Minister Bayard this afternoon.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Elect Their Candidates for Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 20.—The Democrats to-day elected the Mayor, two Aldermen, and six Councilmen in this city.

The cause of the Democratic victory, the first since 1874, was dissatisfaction as to the Fire Department and the action of the Citizens' League on liquor licenses last Fall. The league indorsed the Republican ticket.

Samuel Russell, the Mayor-elect, is connected with the Russell Manufacturing Company and is an ex-Alderman.

TO FOUND A GOULD SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Helen Sends Vassar a Large Check to Establish It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. J., Jan. 20.—A check was received at Vassar College to-day from Miss Helen Gould for $8,000. It is to found a scholarship in memory of her mother.

Millions Bequeathed to a Hospital.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The will of Mrs. Anna A. Aspinwall, a wealthy and somewhat eccentric Pittsburg woman, who died in Edinburgh, Scotland, last December, was filed here to-day. By the provisions of the will her entire estate, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, is given to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. This hospital is maintained for the benefit of white female sick or convalescent orphan children. The will stipulates that there shall be no denominational discrimination, and asks that a preference be given to children who have lost both parents.

Ready to Make New Sergeants.

Police Commissioner Grant has prepared a schedule of all the Roundsmen in the department who can enter the competitive examination for promotion to Sergeant. The examination will be held next Friday. There are 176 Roundsmen on the force at present, not more than 100 of whom will receive a high enough percentage for record and meritorious service to enable them to get on the eligible list, if they pass a fair competitive examination.

DAVIS BLOWING HIS HORN

His Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine Before the Senate.

DECIDEDLY JINGOISH IN ITS TONE

Designed to Help the Minnesota Man's Presidential Candidacy.

A BIT OF REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN THUNDER

Conservative Senators Object to It—Sewell's Resolution Regarded as Harmful and Useless.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Two decidedly opposite views of the Monroe doctrine were before the Senate to-day. Senator Davis of Minnesota, who is a rather dark horse in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination, reported from the Foreign Relations Committee a resolution, preceded by a number of preambles, purporting to make a stronger and more forcible declaration of the doctrine as law to Americans than has ever been asserted before, and Senator Sewell made a speech censuring the President for having construed the doctrine as it now stands much too vigorously and definitely.

There is no doubt that Mr. Davis's resolution more correctly represents the feeling of the Senate than the utterances of the Senator from New-Jersey. But Mr. Gray on the Democratic side and Mr. Sewell on the Republican side are not the only members in the Senate who hold views much more conservative than those expressed in the resolution of Mr. Davis.

Criticism of Moderate Men.

Among moderate men in both houses there is regret that Mr. Sewell should insist at this time in contributing in any degree to the satisfaction of the clique, small and querulous, of persons who give the impression abroad, where our attitude in the Venezuelan dispute is being watched with some concern, that there may be discovered in the course of the United States a willingness to retract its pretensions, and to abandon the Monroe doctrine as having been a mere empty and untenable contention.

On the other hand, the same men regard the Davis resolution, which is really not more definite, and certainly not more effective in its instructions than the old form of words of the doctrine, as unnecessary, and as likely to stir up British feeling at a moment when, in the interest of peace for everybody concerned about the Venezuela boundary case, it seems to be just as well to rely upon such law as is accepted by all the three nations without question, and the doctrine as heretofore asserted.

A Questionable Phrase.

Critics of the Davis resolution find a phrase in it which they consider as practically nullifying all the other and more vigorous phrases of which it is made up. After reaffirming and confirming the Monroe doctrine and "principle," and declaring the objection of the United States to any infringement by any European power upon any new territory, the resolution declares that the United States will find it impossible to "regard with indifference" any attempt to encroach upon or gain territory or power, "in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety." This is not quite the order of the words, but it is the substance of the declaration. With this resolution adopted by the House, after it had been passed by the Senate, it might be conceivable that the President, having discovered an unquestionable disregard of the doctrine and principle, and being confronted in the attempt to maintain the doctrine by a combination of European powers too strong to be opposed safely with a hope of success, might decline to assert and maintain the doctrine for the United States, for the reason that the forcible maintenance of it might be "dangerous to its peace or safety."

May Be Modified.

Before the resolution may be passed it will be discussed by all Senators who have any opinions on the subject. Unless Webster has been reborn into the Senate—a body hitherto unsuspected of concealing that matchless identity—it may be assumed that the discovery of difficulties about defining the doctrine, and the conviction that it is really of more use to us as it stands than it would be as construed by a commonplace and embarrassing definition, may lead to the adoption of a safer utterance or to reliance after all upon the broadly defined views held by Jefferson and Webster and others who certainly

THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Why So Many Are Suffering at This Time and What They Should Do.

When the weather is hot, you perspire. The pores of the skin are opened, the blood moves quickly through the veins, and all impurities are thrown out of the system. But when the weather is cold, the pores are closed; the blood becomes thick and stagnant, it does not circulate properly, and you feel weak and shivery.

Most people feel chilly in winter for this reason, and that is why colds and chills are so prevalent. There is, however, one way to keep from feeling these chilly sensations and avoiding the dangers of winter-time. Many people have fortunately discovered this way, and are giving others the benefit of their experience.

F. Weitzer, of Newport, Ky., says: "I was very sick last winter with grip and pneumonia. I tried many remedies without getting relief until I was persuaded to take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. The result was that in a few days my aches and pains left me. I commenced to recover at once, and was soon completely restored to health."

J. E. Edwards, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "About five years ago I took a terrible cold which settled on my lungs. I suffered continually and was unable to shake it off until I tried Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It soon gave me back health and strength and effected a thorough cure."

These cases and thousands of others like them furnish the best proof that for building up the system and driving off disease Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is unequaled. Nothing has ever compared with it for stimulating and toning up the whole body and restoring the health. It shakes and arouses to action the torpid blood. It promotes appetite, digestion, assimilation. Taken regularly during the winter, it is a sure means of preventing coughs, colds, chills, and pneumonia.

toward Great Britain which only can be met by a square back-down on the part of one Government or the other.

Senator Sewell of New-Jersey made a speech in support of his resolution that the course of the President was premature, and tended to commit the United States to a protectorate over the Southern Republics. While there is no possibility of its adoption, it serves to illustrate the eleventh-hour feeling among the Republicans that something must be done to detract from the popularity of the President's position.

The majority of Republican Senators oppose the Sewell resolution, but they are unable to advance satisfactory reasons for the passage of the Davis resolution in its present form. The resolution went to the Senate calendar without debate. The Sewell resolution will be discussed Wednesday by Mr. Wolcott of Colorado.

THE RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Attention of the South Invited to Mr. Davis's Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Monroe doctrine resolution was reported to the Senate by its author, Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that,

Whereas, President Monroe, in his message to Congress of Dec. 2, Anno Domini 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and,

Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt by the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and should not interfere; but that with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States; and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and,

Whereas, The doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States, by Executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of Dec. 2, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain the doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire territory or additional territory on the American continent, or any island adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, by or through force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by control of the easement in any canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether under unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under any other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States and as an interposition which it would be impossible, in any form, for the United States to regard with indifference.

The concurrent resolution was placed on the calendar, Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stating that the report was not a unanimous one.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) placing limitations on the Monroe doctrine and condemning the President's message on the subject, was taken up and Mr. Sewell addressed the Senate upon it. Mr. Sewell declared that the position taken in President Cleveland's Venezuelan message was far in advance of what was contemplated by the Monroe doctrine. It was a new departure and really meant a protectorate over Mexico and over the States of South and Central America. No matter whether these States be right or wrong in any conflict with a European power, the United States would be bound (under Mr. Cleveland's view) to furnish men and munitions of war, and force enough to protect them against European powers.

The subject was grave, and the action of the Senate might be fraught with momentous consequences. It demanded the most careful, deliberate, and thoughtful consideration.

Congress had quite enough to do now if it addressed itself to the ordering of domestic economies. It seemed hardly wise to have thrown into the political arena just at this time such further cause for disorder and disturbance.

The resolution was allowed to remain on the table.

MUST NOT GOAD ENGLAND.

A London Paper Gives Warning to the American Congress.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Globe, commenting on the resolution supporting the Monroe doctrine adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, says that the people of Great Britain will not stand much more flouting from anybody. It attributes the action of the committee to a desire to pander to the Irish voters, and says the members of the committee may find themselves facing an appalling situation.

The Daily News will to-morrow say:

"The smaller American powers, whether they become free or not by the amended Monroe doctrine, will unquestionably become the slaves of the United States. If the theory of their dependence be pushed too far their protector may find it has more than it bargained for. If the Foreign Relations Committee is right, Mr. Cleveland is certainly wrong. He expressly invited Great Britain to settle her dispute directly with Venezuela, but it now appears that whatever arrangement is made it must be submitted to the United States as a sort of suzerain. The American people are paying the penalty now for their narrowness of interest in foreign affairs. They have at last found something to occupy them, but their one idea is rapidly becoming a superstition. It only remains to apply the Monroe doctrine to the importation of tin plates, and there will be no extravagance left. Alas, for the common sense that Mr. Gladstone reminded us would so easily settle the dispute."

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Eclair, commenting upon the extension of the Monroe doctrine embodied in the resolution of the United State Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, asks if the American Government thinks it is strong enough to appropriate the Western Hemisphere to its own interest and to forbid Europe to have acess to it. It declares that if America carries her pretensions to such a length the European powers will arrange an entente under which they will close their ports to American ships, a step which, the Eclair says, would speedily bring the United States to terms. The paper argues that the United States have taken an attitude on the Monroe doctrine which they will find it impossible to maintain.

WILL OPPOSE MR. PLATT

New Organization May Form About the Five Hundred.

TO CONSIDER PLANS IN MASS MEETING

Names of Prominent Men in the Republican Party Selected by Committee of Twenty-five—Mr. Lauterbach's Scheme.

The anti-Platt fight in this city is making good headway. A committee of 500 has been raised under the auspices of the Windsor Hotel Conference Committee of Twenty-five, which is at work exposing the gross frauds perpetrated at the last Republican enrollment.

This committee of 500 will organize next week, and later in the week will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Institute. It will then be formally determined whether a new Republican organization should be started without delay. In fact, the new organization plan is already practically agreed upon.

The anti-Platt men in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District met last night at the State Club, in East Twenty-second Street. Mayor J. R. McKelvey presided. Out of the thirty-eight election districts in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, thirty-one were represented at the meeting, and a new organization was provided for, as far as this district is concerned. It was said that organizations would be perfected in other districts.

The Committee of Twenty-five will meet at the Windsor Hotel to-night to further the work of exposing the frauds committed in the enrollment upon which the County Committee is based.

The list of the committee of 500, which will doubtless form the nucleus of the new Republican organization, was made public last night. It contains many of the names of the best-known Republicans in this city, including Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Senatorial Committee; Mortimer C. Addoms, William Brookfield, E. W. Bloomingdale, M. C. D. Borden, C. H. Bovee, Isaac H. Bromley, Frank Brainard, Joseph H. Choate, Paul D. Cravath, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Silas C. Croft, Henry W. Cannon, Alfred R. Conkling, Samuel Conover, J. H. Dennison, William F. Daly, and Joel B. Erhardt.

Henry L. Einstein, Dorman B. Eaton, John Ford, Elias Goodman, F. G. Gedney, Henry E. Howland, Martin Healey, William H. Huber, Elihu Root, President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Department, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, Gen. Wager Swayne, John Sabine Smith, A. H. Steele, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Dr. L. L. Seaman, Stephen M. Simonson, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Dr. Edward T. Tucker, Wilson Vance, Edmund Wetmore, John S. Wise, Gilbert R. Hawes, Major John B. Hayes, Brayton Ives, Myer S. Isaacs, John W. Jacobus, Sherman W. Knevals, President O. H. La Grange, of the Fire Department, John Little.

J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, Gen. Anson G. McCook, John E. Milholland, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, President O'Brien of the Dock Department, John C. O'Connor, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and Henry C. Pierce.

The list altogether is one of the most formidable that has as yet been presented in any of the Republican anti-machine movements. It looks very much as though trouble was ahead for Platt and his machine. The men who are interested in the movement of having honest Republican enrollments and primaries in this city certainly mean business.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Fraudulent Enrollment Platt County Committee, announced the following committee yesterday to report upon a revision of the old committee of thirty constitution, under which Platt's committee is now operating: Abraham Ginter, Chairman; L. L. Van Allen, Charles H. Murray, George R. Bidwell, Samuel H. Randall, James W. Perry, and T. C. Campbell.

All but the last two are strong Platt men. They will make a constitution that will pretend to preserve the election district system, but which will really provide for an Assembly district system, which will give the Assembly district leaders greater power, and approach very near to the system in use in Tammany.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING.

C. N. Bliss Elected President—Report that Platt Men Will Withdraw.

The annual meeting of the Republican Club was held last night at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, and Cornelius N. Bliss, one of the strongest of the anti-Platt leaders, was unanimously elected President. John Proctor Clarke was chosen First Vice President, and E. W. Bloomingdale Second Vice President. Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., and John Laimbeer, Jr., were elected Secretaries, J. Edward Leaycraft Treasurer, and Elihu Root headed the list of Executive Committeemen who were chosen.

There was a big attendance. Mayor Strong, H. L. Einstein, William Brookfield, William Leary, and several other well-known Republicans were on hand. Mayor Strong rarely attends the meetings. In accepting the Presidency Mr. Bliss made a speech, in which he referred guardedly to the recent Republican frauds in enrollment in this city as follows:

"The club stands always for an honest administration of party politics, for fair representation for all in party councils, conventions, and primaries. It supports majority rule within the party, but it demands that majorities shall be obtained by honorable means. It demands that preliminary contests within party lines shall be conducted with the same degree of integrity that has been obtained for regular election by the ballot laws which have been enacted by Republican Legislatures. Certainly, never has there been greater need of political sagacity and honesty in Republican Party management than in this year of our Lord 1896—which is to decide whether the evils we have suffered shall be remedied or perpetuated."

Mr. Bliss did not come out for any particular candidate for the Presidency, but asked who the "leader would be," and then said:

"Shall it be our distinguished and popular Governor, or the commanding figure of the great Speaker from the State of Maine, or the apostle of the American policy from Ohio, or the statesman from the great State that lies between the Mississippi and the Missouri, or that other from the Hoosier State, who has been tried and not found wanting? Or is it to be some man unknown to fame, yet to be discovered by a few eminent leaders, who, being just a little bit fearful of trusting the convention, are patriotically giving their days and nights deciding upon a candidate who will best serve their own ambitions and purposes, and whose selection, with unit delegations well in hand, will save the convention all trouble? But God rules, and I have faith to believe that the great council of the people, which will meet in St. Louis in June, will be endowed with wisdom and so directed by Providence that they will select the one man to whose nomination all the people will say amen, and who will be a worthy successor to Lincoln and Grant, whether it be in peace or in war."

Abraham Gruber tried to get a resolution through providing that no resolution should be adopted by the club without ten days' notice to each member. Mr. Gruber is one of Mr. Platt's lieutenants, and was looking out for Mr. Platt's interests. His motion was overwhelmingly defeated. It only got half a dozen votes. There is a report that all the Platt members of the club are about to withdraw.

Walter B. Wood's Body Found.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 20.—The headless body of Walter B. Woods, late constable of Hempstead, L. I., was found this morning opposite the Spermaceti Cove Life-Saving Station by members of that crew. Both his hands and head were missing, and from all appearances the man had been in the water nearly two months. In Woods's pockets were found a number of notes and checks, also $56 in cash. Woods, it is said, lost his life off Long Island while digging for oysters.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue.

Hood's Pills

Cure constipation and all its results. 25c.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

ARRANGE FOR THE CONVENTION

Republican Sub-Committee Meets in St Louis—Sergeant at Arms Chosen —Plans for the Hall.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—The sub-committee delegated by the Republican National Committee to perfect arrangements for the Republican National Convention June 16 met here to-day in executive session. Five members of the sub-committee were here in person. They were William Hahn of Ohio Powell Clayton of Arkansas, R. C. Kerens of Missouri, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, and Joseph E. Manley of Maine. Mr. Manley held the proxy of Chairman Thomas Carter of Montana, John S. Tanner had the proxy of William J. Campbell of Illinois, John M. Ewing of Wisconsin carried the proxy of Henry C. Paine of his State.

The main contest in the meeting to-day was the selection of a Sergeant-at-Arms for the convention. Among the candidates who presented their claims were W. W. Johnson of Baltimore, R. E. Byrnes of Minneapolis, and George M. Wiswell of Milwaukee. Mr. Byrnes was elected by a vote of 4 to 3, and Mr. Wiswell was elected First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms by a unanimous vote. W. W. Johnson of Baltimore was unanimously elected Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The contract with the Business Men's League on behalf of St. Louis was ratified and formally accepted. The committee examined the plans for the convention hall this afternoon. President S. M. Kennard of the Business Men's League presented the finished plans for the reconstruction of Exposition Hall. This provides for the use of the north nave of the building, running from Thirteenth to Fourteenth Street, and about 90 feet in depth. The platform will be a half circle, and immediately in front are tables for the press. In the basement will be located the telegraph room, with pneumatic tubes running to the press section above. A new feature is the separation of the spectators' galleries from the seats allotted to the delegates. The plans show fourteen exits. The committee expressed great satisfaction at the plans, and will make a personal inspection of the hall to-morrow.

R. C. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, entertained the members of the sub-committee and visiting and local men of prominence at his residence this evening. It is not probable that the sub-committee will conclude its work before Wednesday.

After a New-Hampshire Senatorship.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 20.—Gov. Busiel has sent out a circular letter to prominent Republicans in the State, asking them to help him in his candidacy for the United States Senatorship, now held by Dr. Gallinger. The election of Dr. Gallinger's successor will take place in January, 1897.

CHANGES AT THE OLYMPIA

A Wonderful Tight-Wire Act, Clever Illusion, and Amusing Imitation.

The best number on an excellent, and to a large extent new, programme in the Olympia Music Hall last night was a performance on a lofty tight wire by Virginia Aragon, who made her first appearance in this city. This young woman begins her work and continues it for some time with the familiar Japanese-umbrella balancing and twisting and waltzing of the usual performers, and then, suddenly, she becomes novel and marvelous.

She slides along the wire on one foot, leaps a complete and then a double turn, dances, turns on one foot, and on one foot goes the entire length of the wire. Then she swings so madly that one wonders when she is going to fall, and the act is over.

Of the fifteen numbers on the programme six are new. Carl Hertz is an illusionist of considerable skill. His best work is what he calls "The Gambler's Dream." A card selected by somebody among the spectators is fired from a revolver at a large target. Presto! the target bursts, and, swinging in a frame, surrounded by the symbols of the chosen card, is a young woman in elaborate costume. Mr. Hertz makes a live canary in a wire cage vanish from his hands, and does many other wonderful things.

Sadi Alfarabi is skilled in walking on his hands. He is an equilibrist of ability, even if he did stumble from the pinnacle of a chair pyramid. He was not injured.

P. Castor Watt, change artist, won a great deal of applause. He gave a good imitation of Sarah Bernhardt's stage walk and a few excellent female impersonations.

Fanny Wentworth, "The Female Grossmith," has evidently studied the "At Home," for she gives a series of delightful musical imitations of persons a great many of us have met there. She accompanies herself on the piano. She shows how the little weak-voiced French girl sings, after long coaxing and many expressions of inability, and gives a capital imitation of a yodling German woman, who sings in "English as it is found only in Germany." Then she ends with a lively little song of her own about "a little tin man."

The five Jees present an amusing musical pantomime called "The Musical Smithy."

The old performers who remain are the Leamy Troupe, aerial acrobats; the Avolos, triple horizontal bar performers; the Donatos, one-legged clowns; Charles Nielsen Urdohl, female impersonator; Les Andors, transformation artists, and Mr. Hewlett and his marionette theatre.

WILL HUNT FOR SKELETONS

Three Said to Have Been Discovered in the Old Diamond Mines.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 20.—A rumor was started to-day to the effect that three skeletons had been discovered in the old workings of the diamond mines formerly operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, though idle for the past ten years.

Superintendent Morgan was seen this afternoon and said he had heard of the rumor, but was unable to confirm it. He will to-morrow send a party of miners into the workings, and if the skeletons are found they will be brought to the surface. The rumor started from a statement made by Peter Wassil, who is now in prison for shooting Krupsavage at Georgetown last week, in which he claims that he had killed a man some months before and hurled his dead body down the deep shaft of the diamond mine. If there are any skeletons in the shaft they are probably those of foreigners who were murdered for their savings and their bodies hidden in the dark recesses of the mine.

District Attorney Fell has been notified, and, with the aid of the county detectives, the matter is to be thoroughly sifted.

NEW POLICY OF THE STAR THEATRE

To be Converted into a Popular-Priced Combination House.

All the employes of the Star Theatre received the following notice last night:

Owing to the fact that Mr. Burgess is going on the road, and an entire change in the policy of the house, you are hereby notified that your services will be no longer required after Jan. 25. Yours respectfully,

HOMER W. PRESDEE, Manager.

The announcement that Mr. Burgess was to go on the road, under the management of Charles Frohman, has already been made in these columns, but the future policy of the Star Theatre has hitherto been kept secret. It is now stated that Harry Sanford is to be the new manager, and the theatre will be converted into a popular-priced combination house, a plan which Theodore Moss had decided to carry into execution this season, before he sold the house to Neil Burgess. The first star under the new system will be Joseph Murphy, who will begin an engagement next Monday night in "The Shan Rhue."

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Peter F. Dailey and his "Night Clerk" made their bow before a west-side audience at the Grand Opera House last night, and were welcomed heartily. "The Night Clerk" is apparently just the kind of play that is appreciated by Grand Opera House audiences, and the applause was liberal and honest.

LAST MEETING AT OLD ST. LUKE'S

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association Re-elects Officers and Hears Encouraging Reports.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association. Among those present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. George S. Bahn, the Rev. W. T. Chambers, George P. Cammann, A. G. Agnew, A. B. Ansbacher, Dr. C. A. Leale, J. W. Miller, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Dr. Lewis Hallock, W. F. Havemeyer, H. R. Kimhardt, Robert Olyphant, Bradford Rhodes, Pouls Stix, William A. Smith, Jacob H. Schiff, E. A. Moen, Eugene H. Conklin, J. A. Stursberg, O. Egerton Schmidt, Reinhold Van Der Emde, A. B. de Frece, William A. Wheelock, Jonas Well, Dr. E. A. Ayres, Julius H. Seymour, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Thomas E. Sloane, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. In the absence, through illness, of the President, George Macculloch Miller, Mr. O. Egerton Schmidt, was voted in the chair.

Changes in the constitution were adopted to the following effect: 1. That no institution receive hereafter from the collection less than $250, nor more than one-tenth of the undesignated fund. 2. That the minimum number of beds to entitle a hospital to admission in the association be fixed at thirty-five instead of twenty. All the officers and standing committees were re-elected.

When the association was organized, some seventeen years ago, no Catholic hospital answered to the invitation to form an association. Since then several have applied and were cordially received. Now another, the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, asks to be admitted. In view of the fact that others are likely to follow, (and inasmuch as heretofore no hospital Sunday collection has been taken up in any Catholic church,) a committee was appointed to confer with Archbishop Corrigan with a view to establishing more intimate relations both with the Catholic hospitals and the Catholic churches. The committee is composed of George Macculloch Miller, the President; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles Stewart Smith, and Mrs. Richard Irvin.

The Rev. George S. Bahn, D. D., pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's, said he was sorry to announce that this would be the last meeting of the association, after seventeen years, in the old St. Luke's, and while in the future the meetings would undoubtedly be held in the United Charities Building, in connection with the office of the general agent, he expressed it as the wish of the absent President that the next meeting be held at the new St. Luke's, on Cathedral Heights. It was so voted.

The venerable Dr. Chambers of the Collegiate Church, one of the charter members of the association, said he knew he voiced the sentiment of the association in moving a vote of thanks to the Trustees of St. Luke's for their cordial hospitality. In seconding the motion others spoke in a similar vein, and it was carried with applause.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported that the Woman's Fund would approximate the total of last year, and Frederick F. Cook, the General Agent, reported encouragingly on the whole collection now in progress.

T. W. MORGAN DRAPER ARRESTED

The New-York Clubman Charged with Defrauding His Partner in a Chicken-Raising Venture.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 20.—T. W. Morgan Draper, a prominent New-York clubman and a member of the old Draper and Browne families of New-York City, who formerly lived at 285 Lincoln Street, this village, and who was at one time a broker, was arrested this afternoon, at his home in Great Neck, L. I., on complaint of Thomas F. Peterson, of that village, on a charge of grand larceny.

The warrant was issued by Justice Cornorton of Flushing, and given to Constable Allen, who went to Great Neck. At the Draper mansion the servants informed the Constable Mr. Draper was in the village and would not be home until late.

Allen staid in the vicinity, and at dusk met the coachman, who informed the constable that Mr. Draper was hiding in the stable to escape the service of the warrant. Allen placed Mr. Draper under arrest and brought him to Little Neck, intending to bring him to Flushing to be placed in a cell at the Town Hall.

At Little Neck, ex-Town Supervisor Van Nostrand and Harrison S. Moore, a lawyer, gave bonds for Mr. Draper's appearance in court at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon, and he was released.

In the complaint, Peterson alleges that early in the Summer he saw an advertisement in a metropolitan daily of a wealthy gentleman desiring a partner in the lucrative business of "chicken raising," on the advertiser's large country estate, one having not less than $1,000. Peterson answered it, and was accepted as Mr. Draper's partner. At the time the partnership was formed, Mr. Draper owned 200 fowl, which were fed by Mr. Draper, the coachman, gardener, and servants. As fast as the hens laid eggs, Mr. Draper gathered them. Peterson says he has, according to the articles of partnership, invested over $1,200, and has never received a cent in return.

Mr. Draper Friday proposed to increase the capital of the firm and wanted Peterson to take more shares. Peterson, seeing the stock had not increased, and as he had not received any money from the proceeds of the sale of eggs, grew indignant and demanded an accounting. He wished to see the firm's books.

Mr. Draper informed him he never kept books, as he thought it was unnecessary. Peterson demanded his money. Mr. Draper said he would compromise the following day, as it was too late to go to the bank. Mr. Draper kept out of the way Saturday. Peterson saw him Sunday, but it was illegal to transact business. Peterson, not seeing him to-day, came to Flushing and swore out the warrant.

ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK 195 YEARS OLD

It Is to be Presented to the Rev. Dr. Smith of Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 20.—The Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith, pastor of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, this village, who was recently presented by Capt. J. H. Hinman with the first vestry book of St. George's Parish, covering from 1770 to 1798, with a history of Francis Lewis, was informed by the Rev. Edward M. McGuffy of Newtown to-day that he would also present him with a relic.

It is in the shape of a prayer book that he recently found and which he thinks is 195 years old. Mr. McGuffy says the book is a large folio prayer book of Queen Anne's time, bearing the imprint of "Oxford, 1701." It contains the two acts of uniformity, the canons in full adopted by the Church of England, 1603.

It is finely printed and in a fair state of preservation, being bound substantially in leather. Across its title page is written in ink "Given to the Church of Jamaica by His Excellency Edward Viscount Cornbury, October, 1703."

It was probably brought here by the Rev. William Urquhart in 1704, when church services were first held in Newtown. The family of John J. Moore has had it in charge since 1711 and used it for a family Bible, record of family births, deaths, &c. Mrs. O. H. Perry, a daughter of J. J. Moore, has restored it to the church, and it is now in the church safe.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—Charles Harris, who was worth $500,000, and who over a year ago was the central figure in a legal contest involving the disposition of his fortune, died here to-day. When Mr. Harris came to Dover from Virginia, several years ago, he became acquainted with Charles H. Butler, the clerk of the hotel where he made his home. As an outcome, Harris added a codicil to his will bequeathing Butler $21,000. A Sheriff's jury declared Harris to be insane. An interesting fight will begin when the will is presented for probate.

BRIDGETON, Me., Jan. 20.—Harry F. Spofford, superintendent and resident manager of the large tannery here owned by the Pemberton Brothers of Peabody, Mass., shot himself dead this morning. No cause for the act is known. Mr. Spofford, with his family, attended church yesterday, and was seemingly in excellent spirits.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—R. W. Steincker, a brickmaker residing at 14 West Iowa Street, blew up his residence with powder, which he had placed in a beer keg early this morning. Immediately afterward Steincker went to his stable and committed suicide by shooting himself.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 20.—Gov. Espartheeher of the Creek Nation was drowned Saturday night while trying to cross the deep fork near here. The boat was swept down the stream by the current, and, striking a log, was overturned.

MR. WURSTER WON'T TALK EXCISE

He Says He Is Busy Gathering Information on the Subject—Arrests in Brooklyn on Sunday.

It was expected that Mayor Wurster would yesterday make a move in the excise question, but he refrained from doing so. He had partially promised Sunday night to take some action, but yesterday he said he had not received the data he desired.

Police Commissioner Welles was closeted with the Mayor an hour. It was said that the matter being discussed was as to whether Mr. Welles was to be reappointed Commissioner. Mr. Welles's friends want him reappointed as a vindication of his course in the surface railroad strike a year ago.

"I sent for Mr. Welles," Mayor Wurster said, "in order to get certain statistics regarding the excise question. I wanted to know how many policemen there were in Brooklyn, how many saloons, how many policemen could be utilized on excise duty, and on other questions.

"The Police Commissioner has been here and we have discussed these questions, as well as the law touching the validity of licenses 200 feet from churches. That comes under the laws of 1892. I am not ready to make any public statement."

Mayor Wurster was asked if he cared to express an opinion regarding the manner in which the excise law had been violated in Brooklyn on Sunday.

"I have nothing further to say," he said, "except that I understand a minister Sunday prayed for the Mayor. It is a good thing to have prayers said for you at times."

There were forty-four arrests for intoxication in Brooklyn between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, as was shown in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday morning. The police officials claim these people obtained their liquor in this city and were drunk when they got to Brooklyn.

The same excuse does not hold good as to the persons arrested for intoxication in Brooklyn between 6 o'clock Sunday morning and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The arrests, by precincts, for intoxication were as follows:

Precincts.	Number of arrests.	Precincts.	Number of arrests.
First	6	Seventeenth	0
Second	4	Seventh sub	1
Third	4	Eighteenth	2
Fourth	3	Nineteenth	0
Fifth	6	Twentieth	4
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	0
Seventh	1	Twenty-second	0
Eighth	7	Twenty-third	1
Ninth	1	Twenty-fourth	0
Tenth	0	Twenty-fourth sub	1
Eleventh	2	Twenty-fifth	1
Twelfth	3	Twenty-fifth sub	0
Thirteenth	0	Twenty-sixth	0
Fourteenth	2	Central office squad	1
Fifteenth	2	License squad	0
Sixteenth	8	Bureau criminal info'n	1
			0
Total	69		

H. Bundow of 727 Greene Avenue has applied to the Excise Commissioners for a renewal of his license. His saloon is within 200 feet of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. James S. Chadwick is the pastor.

A protest has been filed against the renewal. It is the first protest under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals touching the validity of licenses within 200 feet of a church, under the laws of 1892.

The protestants allege that Bundow was not the owner of this license in 1892, and that, under the Court of Appeals decision, it is illegal for him to be granted a renewal.

The Commissioners referred the matter to their counsel, Jacob Brenner, for an opinion, which he has promised to have ready next week.

OPPOSE AUSTIN CORBIN'S FREE PORT

The Manufacturers of Kings and Queens Counties Protest.

The Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties held their monthly meeting and entertainment at the Pouch mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night.

It was expected that they would take action upon the bill which Edward M. Shepard had drawn up for them upon the currency question.

A bill to prevent repeated redemptions in gold of United States notes and Treasury notes, and for other purposes.

No action was taken upon the bill last night. The discussion of its provisions was adjourned until a later date, when the members would be better prepared to discuss it intelligently.

Austin Corbin's scheme for making Fort Pond Bay, at the extreme eastern part of Long Island, a free port of entry, was represented by a bill to bring this scheme to a head before Congress. This bill has not been discussed by a special committee of the Manufacturers' Association. This committee made the following report last night.

The committee upon the bill to establish Fort Pond Bay as a free port of entry beg leave to report:

(1) That they have made such examination of the matter as the circumstances of the case permitted.

(2) That the proposed bill does not go into details of the peculiar character of a free port of entry.

(3) That they are advised by the Secretary of the Treasury that there is no other provision of law for such ports.

(4) That if the intent of the bill is, as your committee believes, to enable raw material to be imported into the United States, and at the free port made up into manufactured articles, and then reshipped to foreign countries without the payment of duties, the same will result in an unfair discrimination in favor of the manufacturers within said free port, which will be greatly to the disadvantage of the manufacturers of Kings and Queens Counties and the City of Brooklyn.

Your committee therefore recommend that this association enter a formal protest against the passage of said bill. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. HAND, Chairman,
JAMES SHERLOCK DAVIS,
J. ADOLPH MOLLENHAUER.

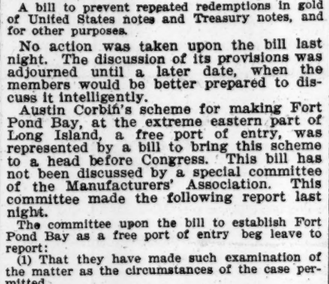
The report of the committee was adopted and the secretary was instructed to communicate the recommendations of the committee to Congress.

An entertainment followed, and a collation was partaken of by the members.

Plans of Gen. Harrison.

Unless ex-President Harrison changes his plans, he may start for his home, in Indianapolis, to-night.

—HUBER'S EIGHTH AVENUE MUSEUM.—The artists at Huber's Eighth Avenue Museum this week include Iago, the talking pony; the rooster orchestra, Whale Oil Gus, Prof. White's Punch and Judy, and Thelma, the mysterious pillory. In the theatre an excellent vaudeville performance is given.



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SILVER BILL DELAYED BY FRIENDS

Free Coinage Men in the Senate the Only Ones Who Care to Talk on the Finance Committee's Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The bond bill being taken up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) inquired of Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) in charge of the House bond bill, with the free-silver substitute, as to when a vote upon it could be had.

Mr. Jones said he was unable to state, as there were several Senators who desired to speak upon it.

Mr. Platt remarked that the bill had been pending for about three weeks. There was no opposition, he said, from Senators favoring the measure. The free-silver majority was evidently obstructing itself.

Mr. Jones said that the original bond bill was now a free-silver measure, and that its friends would take due time to present its merits to the country, and would fix a time for a vote.

Mr. Platt said that he did not know what reason there could be for delay in voting on the bill. Neither did he know why the free-silver amendment was proposed, unless the object was to embarrass the Treasury—it being perfectly well known that no free-silver measure was going to pass this Congress. And yet three weeks had been taken up—while the bond call was pending—in academic discussions of questions as to the money standard of the country. What other object, he asked, could there be except to embarrass the Treasury?

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.,) said that those who were anxious for a vote on the subject could be gratified by voting upon the resolution offered by him last week—being the Stanley Matthews proposition of 1878. He wanted to see what progress the money power had made since 1878 in revolutionizing the sentiment of the two houses.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) inquired as to the parliamentary situation of Mr. Pugh's resolution, stating that he desired to submit some remarks upon that revolutionary resolution. He therefore asked Mr. Pugh not to press it this afternoon.

"Will I get unanimous consent to have it voted on to-morrow?" Mr. Pugh asked.

"Not to-morrow; some other day," was Mr. Hill's response.

"Can you fix a day when the vote on my resolution may be taken?" Mr. Pugh asked.

"I am not informed," said Mr. Hill, humorously, "as to the precise time when the election of Senators will take place in Utah, and, therefore, the bond bill cannot be displaced in favor of the Senator's resolution."

Mr. Pugh made a motion to take up and consider his resolution.

Mr. Hill remarked that the effect of that motion would be to displace the bond bill, and the Vice President concurred in that view.

Mr. Pugh declared that he did not want to displace the bond bill, and he asked unanimous consent to have his resolution made the unfinished business in the morning hour.

Mr. Hill objected.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) appealed to Mr. Jones to push the bond bill, saying that the appropriation bills would soon be before the Senate, and would then have the right of way. He added that it was the disposition of both houses to wind up the session as speedily as possible.

Mr. Jones stated that he only refrained from pushing the bill because several Senators had appealed to him not to do so until they had addressed the Senate, which they were not yet prepared to do. He would not refuse to allow them reasonable time, "especially as there was no occasion for any great hurry at this moment."

The bond bill and Mr. Pugh's resolution went over for the day.

CHEAPER PUBLIC FUNERALS.

**The Senate Discusses Peffer's

DUNRAVEN'S CASE FAILED

Evidence Shows that He Did Not Substantiate His Charges.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT NOT YET FILED

The Earl's Statements Very Plain, but Merely Based on His Personal Opinions—A Very Voluminous Document.

Some of the evidence taken before the committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven against the Defender was made public yesterday. Its publication caused considerable surprise in yachting circles, because the members of the committee and certain prominent members of the New-York Yacht Club had stated positively that the report, which was a very bulky one, would first be made public to the members of the club at a meeting specially called for the purpose, and that it would be printed in the newspapers the next day for the general public.

Mr. Georges L. Rives, who acted as Secretary of the committee, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, after the committee had finished taking testimony, said that the committee wished to make the report public the morning after it was presented to the club members. Mr. Rives said: "While the committee realizes that the public is greatly interested in the investigation into the charges made by Lord Dunraven, the members of the committee think that it is first of all a club matter, the charges having been brought by one member of the club against another. For this reason the report of the committee will be made first to the club, and the newspapers can print it the morning after the meeting.

"In order that the reports in the newspapers may be carefully prepared, we will give each newspaper two copies of the report on receiving a guarantee that it will not be published until after the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club."

After the testimony was published yesterday the reporter called on Mr. Rives again. Mr. Rives was busy, but his secretary handed out a typewritten statement which was as follows:

"Mr. Rives states with regard to the publication in a newspaper this morning that he has not examined it to see whether it is a correct transcript of the proceedings before the committee or not. If it is a correct statement of such proceedings, or any part of them, it must have been obtained by theft or some other means equally dishonorable to the newspaper that published it."

It was learned that the investigating committee proposed to investigate again, and find out who furnished the information, and that the matter would be sifted to the bottom.

The report of the investigation is being printed by Corlies, Macy & Co. of 95 William Street, and great care has been taken by the printers that nothing should be stolen. Each night a certain number of proofs were taken of the matter that was set up during the day. A proof of this matter was sent to each member of the committee—Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, W. C. Whitney, George L. Rives, E. J. Phelps, and Capt. A. T. Mahan. One proof was sent to the New-York Yacht Clubhouse. It is said that every proof that has been taken has been accounted for, if this be so, it is hard to say how the matter was made public. It is possible that extra proofs were taken that the printers do not know about, and these were sold.

For some time news from the New-York Yacht Clubhouse has found its way into the columns of a single newspaper that really was the property of the club members, or, if it be published, was the legitimate property of all the newspapers in the city. The officers of the club profess not to know how this happens. It is certain that it must be furnished by some one in authority in the club, some officer or committeeman, or by some employe, who has access to the meetings of the committees and to the records.

Within the past month three reports have been published in this way. On Wednesday, Jan. 8, the report of the Cup Committee was published in one paper, while other newspapers did not receive copies of the report until the day it was printed in this paper.

At the latest meeting of the club, held in November, a Nominating Committee was elected to select officers in the next season. This committee always held secret sessions. It made its report public by placing it on the bulletin board in the clubhouse last Thursday, and it was printed in the newspapers the next morning. A partial report, which told that Irving Grinnell and Chester Griswold would not be on the Regatta Committee next year, and that Commodore E. M. Brown and Commodore W. C. Ward would be renominated, was published in one paper. Many of the club members were surprised at this news getting out, and wondered where the leak was. On Monday, Dec. 23, the report of the Cup Committee was printed in one paper. This was before the report was given to the printer to be put in pamphlet form for distribution among the members. These, with the report of the testimony taken in the investigation, are four cases within a month, and yet Mr. S. Nicholson Kane and some other members of the club think there is not "a leak" in the club.

While the investigation was being held the representatives of one paper were notified each evening of the different witnesses who appeared and the order in which they took the stand. The representatives of other newspapers are not allowed to call at the clubhouse, and yesterday E. E. Chase, the Chairman of the House Committee, issued an order that "no reporters were to be allowed inside the door on any account."

According to the statement published yesterday Mr. Phelps opened the proceedings before the committee by reading the resolution of the club which appointed the committee. Mr. G. R. Askwith, Lord Dunraven's lawyer, then made a statement, in which he said:

The position that Lord Dunraven desires to take is very simple. That is that these charges, or alleged charges, are no new matter. It is but a reiteration of statements that were made by him as long ago as Sept. 7; that were published subsequently to that date, before his pamphlet appeared in The Field, and that the opportunity of investigating the truth of whether the Defender, upon Sept. 7, was upon a longer load water line than when she was measured in the progress of the races was a matter which could only be proved or disproved at the time when Lord Dunraven asked that the inquiry should be made, and when inquiry was not granted.

He is now in the position of being called upon, at a time when he has most definitely stated that it is not possible for him to adduce proper proof, or when an inquiry into the truth cannot clearly and well be made of the matter which he desired to be investigated at the time when he first made the statement. He has now come, with great personal inconvenience, offering by telegram, directly he heard that this inquiry was to be made, to give all the assistance he can to the committee in the inquiry they are going to make, and he is here now to do so. He is also here to answer what he considers to be an extraordinary attack made upon him for the reiteration of statements that he had made previously, at a time when he had left the country, and really was unable to be present and answer.

And, also, he desires most emphatically to protest against the manner in which these statements have been mixed up with a supposed attack upon the American people, an appeal to patriotism, and suggestions of that character, which can only have the effect of preventing evidence that might be forthcoming on the part, perhaps, of any American citizens being possible to be brought clearly before this inquiry. At the time when the publication in The Field first reached America there was an outburst of feeling which is perhaps extraordinary. At any rate, it is extraordinary from his point of view, because he had felt that he was merely restating, as I said before, remarks which he had made on several occasions before.

He resents strongly the imputation, although he cares nothing whatsoever for the personal insults that may be heaped upon him in the newspapers, but he resents strongly the imputation that he has made any charge behind any man's back, or that he has desired, or, indeed, done, anything to insult a people for whom he has always had great feelings of respect, and whose country he is now visiting, I believe, for the thirty-third time. His object in making these statements was, as far as possible, to support the best interest of yacht racing, and to point out clearly and plainly what he considered to be the imcompetence on various occasions of the committee that had to deal with the races that took place in September last.

Mr. Askwith then told how Lord Dunraven had wanted the water-line lengths of the yachts marked when they were measured, and read a letter sent to the Cup Committee asking that this be done. Then he told how Lord Dunraven had told Mr. Latham A. Fish of his suspicions on the morning of the first race.

Whether Mr. Latham Fish reported that or not we do not know, but the fact that Lord Dunraven, if you believe the weight of evidence upon his side, had that conversation and made those statements to Mr. Latham Fish exonerates him from any suggestion that upon Nov. 9 he for the first time made a statement which came as a blow to persons who were interested in the Defender.

Mr. Askwith then stated that after Lord Dunraven had sailed for England, Mr. Kersey had a conversation with Mr. James D. Smith, and Mr. Kersey understood that no publication in regard to the matter of the load water line or the measurement should be made public by either side. Lord Dunraven was surprised when the Cup Committee reported the matter to the club, and felt then at liberty to state his side of the case to his friends.

Lord Dunraven's sworn statement was then read to the committee by Mr. Askwith, which was as follows:

I, Thomas Wyndham Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mounteagl, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

I am the managing owner of the yacht Valkyrie, and, on Aug. 28, 1895, I arrived in New-York for the purpose of racing against the Defender for the America's Cup.

On Aug. 31, 1895, I was on board of Valkyrie in the Erie Basin. Defender came into the basin and lay close to us for some time previous to going into the dock, that being the first occasion on which I had an opportunity of seeing her in smooth water and close to. I observed her very closely, and carefully noticed her trim, her line of immersion, and general appearance. I again saw the Defender on Sept. 6, when she was in the Erie Basin for the purpose of measurement.

I was then on board the Valkyrie, and the vessels occupied relatively the same positions as on Aug. 31.

I myself, carefully looked at the port side of the Defender, the starboard side being next the quay, and so not visible, and I specially noticed an outlet hole about amidships which was just cut by the water a little above the base. The hole was rather more than an inch in diameter.

I also distinctly noticed the line of bronze plating and also the bobstay bolt. Mr. Watson was on board the Defender before she was measured, and, immediately on his return from the Defender, he also pointed out to me the pipe-hole and the bronze plating and the bobstay bolt, indicating the flotation line of the Defender, and we both distinctly saw them.

Both yachts lay inside Sandy Hook on the night of the 6th, and I slept on the City of Bridgeport, which lay a short distance from the Valkyrie.

I noticed the Hattie Palmer lying alongside the Defender.

About 6:30 in the morning of Sept. 7 I was awakened by Mr. Glennie, who requested me to come up and look at Defender. I looked at her carefully through a pair of glasses, and I was convinced that she was lying deeper in the water than when measured. At that time the Hattie Palmer was lying alongside Defender, and remained until 9 o'clock, when I went in the gig to put Mr. Henderson on board the Defender as my representative.

I then inspected the Defender with great care, to see whether the pipe hole and other marks which I had previously observed were in the same position as when she was measured.

The outlet hole on the port side was nowhere visible above the water, and in my judgment and belief the line of bronze plating and the bobstay bolt were nearer to the water than when she was measured, judging from the fact that the pipe hole was immersed, and by the position of the bronze plating and bobstay bolt I came to the conclusion, which I still believe to be a true conclusion, that the vessel was immersed three or four inches deeper in the water than when she was measured.

I also looked carefully at the general trim of the Defender. She was lying true on the water, and had no list to port or starboard.

In forming the aforesaid conclusion I also took into account the general appearance of the Defender and her trim, in addition to the other matters before mentioned.

I then returned to the Valkyrie, and just as we were towing out to the start Mr. Latham Fish, a member of the Cup Committee, came on board, as the representative of the Defender. I immediately stated to him that I was sure Defender was not sailing on her measured length, but was more deeply immersed. I further stated I was positively certain Defender was sailing at least a foot beyond her proper length, and I gave Mr. Fish my reasons for that conclusion.

Mr. Fish asked me what I wished to be done. I said that I wished the committee to put one of its members or some reliable representative on board each of the yachts immediately after the race, and that they should be remeasured the same evening, if possible, but if that were impossible, that the representatives of the Cup Committee should remain on board the yachts until remeasurement took place. I also asked that the load-water line should be marked on both ships, externally, so as to be plainly visible, and that the committee should take any other steps they thought desirable, to insure that the yachts should not exceed their load-water line length when racing.

Mr. Fish promised to lay my complaint and requests before the committee, and I undertook to put him on board the committee boat immediately after the race, for the purpose of doing so. I told Mr. Glennie and other gentlemen on board the yacht what I had done.

I immediately after the race put Mr. Fish on board the committee boat for the purpose of laying my complaint and requests before the committee, and I waited with Valkyrie for a short time near the committee boat, but I received no communication from the committee, and it was getting dark, and as Defender had already been towed away to Bay Ridge, I went there also with Valkyrie and the City of Bridgeport. The Hattie Palmer was lying alongside Defender that night also. Both vessels were remeasured on the following afternoon, and their load water line was found to be the same as when originally measured the load water line was.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835.

DUNRAVEN.

Declared at 11 Ely Place, Holborn, in the County of London, this 19th day of December, 1895, before me,

WILLIAM JAQUES,
Commisssioner of Oaths.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate cross-examined Lord Dunraven at length. Lord Dunraven said he thought it was possible or probable that a mistake had been made and that all the weight put on board the Defender had not been taken out. He did not know how much the Defender's load water line would be increased by every inch of immersion, and did not know how much weight would be necessary to immerse the yacht three or four inches, but that he had a rough idea.

After a little more questioning Lord Dunraven said he thought the addition of twelve or thirteen tons weight would immerse the vessel four inches, but he had not stated that lead was used for this purpose. He did not wish to call the change of ballast cheating, but agreed that to put in so much extra ballast could not have been accidental. He preferred to put it as being contrary to the rules under which the vessel was sailing. Finally Lord Dunraven acknowledged that in the ordinary sense of the word it would be cheating. Mr. Choate questioned Lord Dunraven at length about the conversation he had with Mr. Fish, and then, referring to the extra ballast again, Mr. Choate said:

Q.—Why did you not signal a protest before the race began on the morning of the 7th, being perfectly sure, as you were, that this fraud had been committed to the extent of immersing her four inches deeper than when she was measured on Friday? A.—Signaling a protest, according to my idea of the matter, is showing that you intend to make a protest against some foul or something of that kind during the race. I do not think it would be applicable to cases like this.

Q.—You neither signaled a protest nor asked to postpone the race? A.—No.

Q.—Nor communicated with the Cup Committee? A.—Not before the race; no.

Q.—You sailed that race that day believing that somebody was trying to cheat you, did you not? A.—I sailed that race that day believing that the Defender was immersed too deep in the water.

Q.—Yes, and believing that a fraud was being committed upon you? A.—If you like to put it that way.

Q.—Why did you not refuse to race that day until the Defender had been remeasured, thus exposing the fraud if any had been perpetrated? A.—Nothing could have been gained by it. It was much less inconvenient to everybody to have the vessels remeasured afterward. My own impression is that if I had asked such a thing the committee would have refused it, and I think they would have been perfectly right.

Q.—You have given your reasons for not breaking up the race the first day, because it would be inconvenient. Why, believing that, did you consent to sail and start on the second day's race? A.—Because the vessel had been marked.

Q.—You were willing to sail with a fraudulent party, with a fraudulent rival, under a Cup Committee who refused you any opportunity to prove the fraud, because on Sunday the water line had been marked, is that so? A.—Quite so; excepting, of course, your definition of the transaction as "fraud" or "fraudulent" all the time. I rather demur to that.

Q.—Well, you have concurred in it once or twice. Have you ever continued a sport of any kind after such a discovery by you, except in this instance? A.—It never occurred to me before to have found myself in that position.

Q.—That is, it has never occurred to you before to be engaged in a contest and continue in it after you believed you had been defrauded? A.—Quite so.

Mr. Askwith put in evidence affidavits by George L. Watson, Thomas W. Ratsey, Arthur H. Glennie, William Russell, Luther Gould, John Clark, William H. Green, and Edward Roper. They were all similar to the one made by Lord Dunraven.

Mr. Choate, in his opening speech for the defense, made a brief statement of the facts of the case, and said, "We shall prove incontestably, if any human evidence can be relied on, that there is no foundation whatever for the charge." He then called N. G. Herreshoff, the designer of the Defender, as the first witness. Mr. Herreshoff said the Defender was designed to float on a load water line of about eighty-nine feet, and that he had endeavored to attain that without necessitating the carrying of any additional loose ballast. There was no change in the ballast of the yacht from the time she first floated until her fixtures were taken out just before the cup races. If the yacht had been immersed an additional four inches the load water line length would have been increased thirty-two inhces, and to sink her that much in hte water would have required thirteen tons. Mr. Herreshoff explained how the Defender was skinned out before the first race, and lead put on board of the same weight as the fixtures that were removed. Seven thousand pounds of lead were put on board.

In response to Mr. Choate's questions, Mr. Herreshoff said that on the morning of Sept. 7, the day of the first race, he went on board the Defender, and at Mr. Iselin's request went below with Capt. Haff to see how the extra ton of lead had been stowed away. He found it stowed away on top of the keel. He was satisfied from his observation that there was no other lead there than the two tons which had been taken in at New-Rochelle and the one ton which had been added in the Erie Basin. He sailed all the races on the Defender, and said at no time was her ballast changed. In his judgment the Defender's chances with thirteen or fourteen tons of extra ballast on board would have been very slim.

Mr. Herreshoff said he did not think any one looking at the Defender broadside on could tell whether she had a slight list or not. Heeling the yacht one degree would immerse her side amidship something over two inches, and it would take one-half to three-quarters of a ton to heel her that much. A slight weight on the bow would have more effect on the boat than on the side. Mr. Herreshoff told how the crew on one side, or the wind and the boom on one side would cause the yacht to list.

Latham A. Fish told how Lord Dunraven had stated that he believed the Defender was immersed three or four inches deeper in the water than when measured, and stated the ground for his suspicions. Mr. Fish denied that Lord Dunraven had asked the committee to take charge of the two boats until they were remeasured. This was a flat contradiction of Lord Dunrsven's statement.

Lord Dunraven wanted to sail for home on the second day of the committee's meeting, and before he left he took the stand again and stated that he was certain that he asked the committee to take charge of the two yachts after the race until they were remeasured. To Mr. Choate Lord Dunraven said that, if all who were on board the Defender testified that no ballast had been tampered with, he would still think it had been. To Mr. Phelps Lord Dunraven said the weight could have been put in by simply putting in pig lead or letting water into tubes, tanks, or bags.

Mr. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. Archibald Rogers, and Mr. Joseph R. Busk of the Cup Committee testified about the remeasurement, and the absurdity of putting extra ballast in the Defender. John Hyslop told of the measurement and remeasurement. Herbert C. Leeds testified about taking out the fittings and putting in lead, and then Mr. Iselin took the stand.

BHe told what was taken out of the Defender before the first race, and the amount of lead put in to take the place of what was taken out. He inspected the yacht thoroughly before the first race, and was positive the ballast had not been tampered with. The extra lead that was put on board in the Erie Basin was cut into proper lengths after the yacht was measured, and put below. The hold was measured for water, and there was none in it. Mr. Iselin said that if he had heard of Lord Dunraven's charge of fraud on Sept. 7, he would have refused to sail any more races with him.

Capt. Haff, Capt. Terry, Mate Berry, and several members of the crew testified and confirmed the statements made by Mr. Iselin and Mr. Herreshoff. Several of the crew and the riggers were called, as well as the other amateurs who sailed on the Defender. Al the testimony has already been printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

It was learned from the crew that when Lord Dunraven took Mr. Henderson over to the Defender they crowded to the side to see the English yachtsman. This, according to Mr. Herreshoff's statement, would immerse that side of the Defender two or three inches.

After all the evidence was in Mr. Askwith made a statement on behalf of Lord Dunraven. He said:

Lord Dunraven has appeared before the commission in no sense as a prosecutor, but only as a witness, to give such assistance as he might be now able to furnish at an inquiry instituted by the New-York Yacht Club, with respect to statements made by him which he wished to be considered by the Cup Committee on Sept. 7, but which he has always contended cannot now be duly examined, either for proof or disproof, the opportunity of investigation having been neglected. Any questions in cross-examination addressed by his counsel to witnesses have been asked solely for the assistance of the commission, for no other reason.

Lord Dunraven made a complaint at once to Mr. Fish, a member of the Cup Committee, the Defender's representative on board the Valkyrie, and after speedy report of the complaint that the Defender was more deeply immersed at that very time, the committee, to use its own words, "decided upon a course of action which did not involve proving or disproving Lord Dunraven's implication of fraud."

Then he called attention to the fact that Lord Dunraven had stated "upon oath" that he told Mr. Fish that he wished the committee to put representatives on each of the yachts until they could be remeasured.

In another paragraph credit was seemingly besought for Lord Dunraven's generosity in having "voluntarily given all the assistance in his power to the committee" to investigate statements that he held could neither be proved nor disproved.

Attention was also called to Mr. Fish's statement that Lord Dunraven had first told him that he believed a change in the load-water-line length of the Defender had been made without the knowledge of the Defender's owners, and that he very much regretted being obliged to make the charge. But this was the particular paragraph concerning which the committee desired some explanation.

"The fact that on the evidence of his own investigation and the statements and investigation of other persons, known as experienced and skilled yachtsmen, whose names he gave to the Defender's representative on the Valkyrie, and whose names were reported to representatives of the Cup Committee, he firmly believes that the Defender was immersed deeper in the water in the race of Sept. 7 than she was when measured for the race on September 6."

Mr. Phelps wished to know if this statement implied that Lord Dunraven still believed in the truth of his charges, despite all the evidence to the contrary that had been adduced, or whether it was intended merely to indicate the state of his conviction up to the time he left the committee.

Mr. Askwith said, in response, that he could not undertake the responsibility of deciding just how much Lord Dunraven's convictions would be affected by the evidence produced subsequent to his departure. But he would consent to modify the statement so as to make is read "believed" instead of "believes." This put Lord Dunraven in the position of being responsible for his convictions as to the truth of his charges against the Defender only up to midday of Saturday, Dec. 28.

The findings of the committee have not been made public yet, and if the members of the committee can find out where the "leak" is they will be kept until the special meeting of the club.

JUSTICE O'DWYER TAKES HIS SEAT

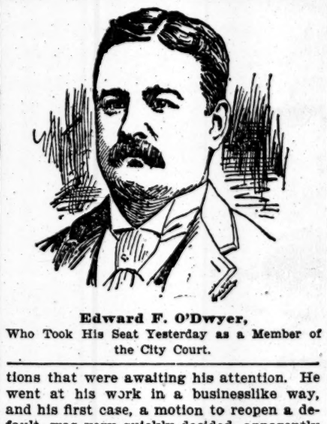
The New Member of the City Court Disposes of Business Quickly in Chambers—Floral Gifts from Friends.

Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court, who was elected for the short term at the last election, took his seat upon the bench for the first time yesterday.

He is the youngest Judge of the present City Court, and the youngest man who has held the place for some time.

Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck and his associates welcomed the new Judge warmly.

His first assignment was in Chambers, and promptly at 10 o'clock he went upon the bench, and without delay or ceremony started to dispose of the various motions that were awaiting his attention. He went at his work in a businesslike way, and his first case, a motion to reopen a default, was very quickly decided, apparently to the satisfaction of all the interested lawyers.



Edward F. O'Dwyer,
Who Took His Seat Yesterday as a Member of the City Court.

Justice O'Dwyer is an officer of the Democratic Club of the City of New-York, and that club sent a magnificent floral piece to his court yesterday to show its appreciation of him and of the services which he has rendered the club. There were also other floral pieces from the new Justice's friends.

Died in a Bootblack's Chair.

UNION HILL, N. J., Jan. 20.—James Drippe, thirty-six years old, of Union Street, near Bergenline Avenue, was found unconscious in a bootblack's chair at Bergenline Avenue and Hackensack Plank Road at 4 o'clock this morning. He was taken to the Police Station, but died before a physician could be summoned. His clothing was saturated with wine, and it was reported that he had been made the victim of a practical joke. The story was not corroborated. County Physician Converse was notified and will probably order an investigation.

Object to Semi-Monthly Payments.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 20.—Joel H. Woodman, proprietor of a chairseat factory at Clinton and Fifteenth Streets, posted a notice Saturday afternoon that thereafter he would only pay wages semi-monthly. This morning a committee was appointed to ask the reason. Mr. Woodman said it was because the banks closed at noon Saturdays. The men decided that they would be paid weekly or quit. Sixty of them marched out, leaving only ten at work.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening weather, with light scattered snows, northeast winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, cloudy and threatening, probably followed by rain Tuesday afternoon or night, nearly stationary temperature, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, cloudy and threatening, with rain in western portion, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, cloudy and threatening, with rain in southern and western portions, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness and rain, easterly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, increasing cloudiness, with rain in northern portions, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE, rain in eastern, clearing in western, portion, winds becoming northerly. KENTUCKY, generally fair, northerly winds. WESTERN VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, probably without rain, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing, westerly winds, becoming variable. OHIO and INDIANA, clearing in the early morning, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair Tuesday, cooler, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, cooler in southeast portion, northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly winds at night. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, cloudy and threatening, but probably without precipitation, easterly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, partly cloudy, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in extreme northeast portion, northerly winds, shifting to southerly at night. MINNESOTA, IOWA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. KANSAS, COLORADO, and WYOMING, generally fair, southwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, cloudy and threatening, with rain in southeast portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. LOUISIANA, rain, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, with rain near the coast, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, light, variable winds. MONTANA, fair and warmer, with south winds in eastern portion, showers, colder, winds becoming northwest in western portion.

SIGNALS are displayed on the Atlantic coast at Newport, Narragansett, and Wood's Holl sections.

The lake storm has passed into the Province of Ontario and lost most of its energy. The pressure remains high over New-England and has risen west of the lake regions. The Southwestern area of low pressure has receded to Texas, and has as yet developed little energy. Rainfall has been reported in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. Another fragment of the great Pacific area of low pressure has broken away and crossed the divide, now forming a storm centre in Assiniboia. The pressure has fallen rapidly throughout the Rocky Mountain regions. The districts where decided temperature changes have occurred are now few. It is somewhat warmer in the upper lake region and cooler over a portion of the Northwest and in the Southwest. The weather remains cloudy in New-England and the Middle States, but no precipitation of any amount has fallen since Monday morning. The weather will remain cloudy and threatening in New-England and the Middle States, but with only scattered and light precipitation. Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, is indicated for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and fair weather for the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in the Atlantic coast districts, fall in the lake regions, and rise throughout the West.

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MORE HEARINGS PROBABLE

Brooklyn Wants to Talk Further Against Consolidation.

LEXOW SAYS HE OPPOSES DELAY

The Chairman of the Investigating Committee Thinks a Final Report Will Be Made Before the First of March.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The members of the sub-committee which listened to the debate on Greater New-York in Brooklyn last week are not fully agreed as to the future programme. The question is whether more hearings shall be held in Brooklyn.

Senator Brush of Brooklyn said to-night that he was in favor of more hearings in his city. Speaking to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said: "I shall use all my influence to secure other sessions of the committee in Brooklyn. I do not think that it would be fair to say that either side has gained much advantage over the other in the two days the committee has been in session.

"Two days are not enough to go over the question as thoroughly as it ought to be gone over. If we were to consider the case closed, so far as Brooklyn is concerned, hold a session or two in New-York City, and then make our report, it would, at best, be a superficial one. The question is one which cannot be disposed of so quickly. I think we shall meet again in Brooklyn."

Senator Lexow said he was not prepared to say what would be the programme. "I do not know whether we shall go to Brooklyn again or not. That question will be determined at a meeting of the committee early this week. I think I am safe in saying that the sub-committee will make a report which will be final, by the 1st of March. Everything which can be done to prevent delay or postponement will be done."

There is good authority for the statement that the wishes of the Brooklyn men will be acceded to, and that the committee will hold another session in Brooklyn on Friday and possibly one on Saturday.

Meantime the corridors of the Assembly and Senate are filling up with Brooklyn men who are ready to conduct the debate, with rules to govern, on both sides of the question.

The opponents of consolidation appear to be here in the greater numbers, and the air is full of the Greater New-York.

MADE TO SUIT SENATORS.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Tells How He Selected Committees.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Dr. Parkhurst recently made known the fact that he had been in correspondence with Lieut. Gov. Saxton concerning the make-up of the Senate Cities Committee. The Lieutenant Governor came to this city to-day, after a week's absence on account of illness in his family. He said, concerning his correspondence with Dr. Parkhurst:

"Just after the committees were announced I received a very courteous letter from Dr. Parkhurst inquiring about the make-up of the committees, especially of the Cities Committee. As Dr. Parkhurst had had a great deal to do with affairs in New-York, I deemed him entitled to the information he requested. I did not keep a copy of my reply and can only tell you the substance. The committees were made up to please the members of the Senate, not to please myself. Under this I laid aside my own judgment in several instances in order to accede to what I considered were the wishes of the Senators. The Senate itself should make up these committees. The Senate at Washington selects its own committeemen; that would be done here, but for the inconvenience of it. The power is delegated by rule to the President of the Senate; hence in making up the committees I considered myself merely an agent, and bound to ignore my own judgment when in conflict with the wishes of the majority.

"I consulted especially Senator Ellsworth. I did so because he had just been elected President pro tem. unanimously, and I considered that he had the confidence of the Senate. There was no question of Plattism or anti-Plattism in the make-up of the committee as far as I was concerned. If there was any Plattism in it, it was because of the wishes of the majority."

AN INSURANCE LAW AMENDMENT.

More Power Needed to Deal with the Mutual Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Mr. Burns, in the Senate, and Mr. Husted, in the Assembly, to-night introduced a bill, at the request of the late Superintendent of Insurance, James F. Pierce, amending the law regulating the organization of mutual fire insurance corporations.

The bill gives the Superintendent authority enabling him to have proper cognizance of the responsibility of the persons making the notes in these corporations.

Superintendent Pierce, in reply to an inquiry as to the necessity of the amendment to the proposed law, said: "The law is not, as it now stands, sufficient in its requirements relating to the organization of these corporations. This has been clearly shown during the past two years in the cases of four incorporations under this law. Its present defects make it capable of being utilized to the extent of forcing the issuing by the Superintendent of Insurance of a corporation certificate when it may be more or less apparent to him that the issuing of such a certificate is an unsafe or an unwise thing to do. He is, nevertheless, given no authority to withhold it.

"A great portion of the notes given in connection with these organizations have been ultimately shown to be worthless. In the case of one organization the receiver finds that practically all of the notes are valueless as assets, yet the responsibility of the makers thereof was certified to in the manner prescribed by the section of the law as it now stands. The Superintendent of Insurance cannot go behind the certificate of 'the Justice of the Peace or Supervisor of the town or city,' which is to accompany the notes made by the original members of these mutual corporations. The manner in which advantage has been taken of this portion of the law makes it quite evident that the Superintendent should be vested with this power. The proposed amendment further requires that the notemakers shall be citizens of this State and freeholders, and also that the business of these corporations shall be confined to the State. The object of this is to place within the direct jurisdiction of our State courts all matters connected with the operations of this class of corporations."

FOR SALOON KEEPERS' RELIEF.

Senator Foley's Bill to Validate Licenses in the 200-Foot Limit.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Senator Foley of New-York, at to-night's session, introduced a bill designed to overcome the effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals last week with reference to saloons situated within 200 feet of a church.

The bill appears as an amendment to the law which fixes the 200-foot limit, and provides that it shall not apply to any person or persons to whom a license, granted within the prescribed limits, has been or may hereafter be transferred, by the permission of the Board of Excise. All licenses or transfers or assignments thereof heretofore granted, consented to, or approved of within such prescribed limits by any Board of Excise shall be deemed legal and valid, and of full force and effect.

By unanimous consent of the House, Mr. Davidson introduced a similar bill to that of Senator Foley. Mr. Davidson asked that the bill be advanced to second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Objection was made by Mr. O'Grady.

Mr. Davidson explained that the bill was of great importance, as it affected 1,500 saloon keepers. This, Mr. O'Grady said, might be so, but the excise question was one of the most important of the session. He realized that there might be some hardship because of the decision of the Court of Appeals, but he did not think he would be doing his duty in allowing the bill to be advanced.

The bill, Mr. Davidson said, did not directly bear upon the excise question, but was a matter of right and wrong. He moved that the bill go to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker put the question, and the motion was lost, and the bill was referred to the Excise Committee.

Mr. Finn introduced a bill, which he said was somewhat similar to the Davidson measure, but was more conservative. It simply legalized licenses granted since Jan. 1, 1895. He moved that the bill be advanced to second reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion of Mr. Finn was lost, and the bill went to the Excise Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT EASTON'S REPORT

Repairs Needed This Year in Several Buildings.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Superintendent Easton of the State Department of Public Buildings submitted his annual report to the Senate to-night. For the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1896, he estimated that his department will need $225,000. He recommends that an appropriation be made to put the State Hall in a habitable condition. The plumbing, especially, is defective and dangerous.

The Geological Hall plumbing system must also be overhauled. The expenditures during the past year were $265,610. His estimate for the next fiscal year is as follows:

Pay roll of employes	$155,000
Fuel	15,000
Gas and electric lighting	22,000
Water	3,000
General merchandise	8,000
Repairs	12,000
Total	$225,000

The Superintendent reviews the increased expenditures during the past few months on improving the legislative halls and rooms of the State Department and states that all the work done was necessary.

TO CURB THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Kempner Wants More Restrictions on Statutory Revision.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Otto Kempner, in the Assembly to-night, presented a concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to Section 23 of Article 3 of the State Constitution, with reference to the reports made by the Statutory Revision Commission.

Mr. Kempner would have a statement of the reasons for every bill recommended by the commission filed with the bill, and would also have all the reports of the commission adopted by a two-thirds vote, instead of by a majority vote.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Kempner says that the Statutory Revision Commission is given greater powers than the Legislature, in that it has absolute power in framing railroad measures and those granting franchises in cities.

Statutory Revision Commissioner Charles Z. Lincoln was on the floor of the Assembly at the time, and he remarked, when asked about the resolution: "It has been introduced; will it pass?" Mr. Lincoln was of the opinion that it would not.

MR. SMITH'S MISSION A FAILURE.

Gov. Morton Does Not Commit Himself on the Quarrel in This City.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—John Sabine Smith, chief spokesman for the anti-Platt Republicans at the stormy meeting of the County Committee in New-York last week, called upon Gov. Morton to-day. He reached the executive chamber about noon, and for nearly half an hour had the Governor's ear. Then he dodged newspaper men and took a train.

Mr. Smith's errand was not unlike that of John E. Milholland, two weeks ago. He came to discuss the troubles in the local camp and ask aid and comfort for that branch of the party, which includes the Union League Club. Mr. Smith assured Gov. Morton that the wing of the party which he represented was heartily supporting him, and he raised the question if the Platt wing was sincere. Gov. Morton said he was pleased to know that the element represented by Mr. Smith was favorable to him, but he made no comment on the attitude of the opposing element.

Mr. Smith said the situation for the party in New-York City is serious. The two elements were bitter in their opposition, one to the other. It is suspected that Mr. Smith wanted to secure some encouragement from the Governor that the latter would ally himself with the Union League element. The Union League members are good contributors when a Presidential campaign is on. The Governor, however, did not take the bait.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—Philemon et Baucis; Mad Scene from Hamlet; Cavalleria Rusticana—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night Clerk—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Glueck bei Frauen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cycle Show—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Aeolian Concert—8:30.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	20	28	29
6 A. M.	19	28	29
9 A. M.	18	28	30
12 M.	23	28	30
4 P. M.	30	32	33
6 P. M.	30	31	33
9 P. M.	29	30	30
12 P. M.	30	28	30

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....30.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....20.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTION.

Senator DAVIS's resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine has been stripped of most of its meaning and all of its power for mischief by a fortunate modification.

As reported yesterday by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, it catalogues many forms of possible depredation upon American territory by European powers, some of which do not fall within any true interpretation of the doctrine enunciated by President MONROE. But it declares that we shall regard infringements of these prohibitions as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition "in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to their peace or safety."

That leaves the matter precisely as it is now, and leaves it very well.

There is no necessity for passing this resolution. The Monroe doctrine may safely be left to be declared and applied by the Executive and Congress as occasions may arise. We have got along very well for three-quarters of a century without any Congressional definition of the Monroe doctrine, although many resolutions attempting to define it have been offered, and some of them have been passed by one house or the other. It would be better if Senator DAVIS's resolution should fail of passage. But if Congress must have its say the resolution as reported is harmless enough.

HIGHER THAN McKINLEY RATES.

The Dingley Tariff bill, as passed by the House, provided that if the additional duty of 15 per cent. of existing duties should make the duty on any article higher than it had been in the McKinley tariff, the McKinley rate in that case should be imposed. It is reported that this proviso has been cut out by the Senate Finance Committee because the retention of it would cause serious difficulties in some of the schedules.

There are in the present law many important duties which, if increased by 15 per cent., would be higher than the corresponding duties in the McKinley tariff. Indeed, the addition of 15 per cent. to the average ad valorem rate for the whole tariff last year (41.75 per cent.) would make the average rate, upon the basis of last year's importations, higher than the average rate for the first year of the McKinley law, which was 46.28 per cent., and almost equal to the average rate (48.71 per cent.) during the second year of that law.

We direct attention to a few examples of the effect of enlarging the present duties by 15 per cent. In the following table may be seen the actual ad valorem rates for the last full year of the McKinley tariff on certain products, the actual ad valorem rates on the same products for the fiscal year 1895, (during ten months of which the present tariff was in force,) and the last-named rates enlarged by 15 per cent.:

	Last McKinley Year.	Fiscal Year 1895.	Same, Increased by 15 Per Ct.
Acids	63.96	60.13	69.14
Soda products	30.54	30.95	35.59
All chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	34.01	30.37	34.92
Cotton cloth	47.88	41.96	48.25
Clocks and watches	26.50	25.04	28.79
Manufactures of flax	39.15	36.17	41.59
Buttons	47.65	44.63	51.32
Beverages	35.26	34.00	39.10
Books, &c.	25.00	25.00	28.75
Silk goods	53.08	47.51	54.63
Oils	26.20	25.02	28.77
Rice	64.50	60.79	69.90
Manufactured tobacco	125.46	118.75	136.56
Leaf tobacco	120.05	107.33	123.43

These are merely examples; many other similar increases might be added. Moreover, there is a long list of duties which, if increased by 15 per cent., would fall below the corresponding McKinley duties by only a small fraction. The value of the imports last year of the products named above was as follows:

Chemicals, &c., (acids and soda included)	$13,201,375
Cotton cloth	5,519,072
Clocks and watches	1,315,531
Manufactures of flax	19,804,361
Buttons	998,204
Beverages	306,947
Books, &c.	1,568,970
Silk goods	31,023,148
Oils	1,984,079
Rice	3,034,618
Manufactured tobacco	2,119,307
Leaf tobacco	11,553,157

It will be seen that the value of the imports last year of the products in even this short and incomplete list exceeded $92,000,000. The proposed addition of 15 per cent. would make the duties on all of them higher than the corresponding duties were in the McKinley tariff.

These facts throw some light upon the real character of the so-called "emergency revenue bill" which the Republicans intend to lay before the President for his approval, and which is to be their tariff platform in the approaching National campaign.

HONESTY OR FALSE PRETENSE?

President ROOSEVELT of the Police Board yesterday made a vigorous defense of the policy of the department in endeavoring to enforce the laws strictly and impartially in this city. He believes honesty to be the best policy in official action and in dealing with crime, as well as in the relations of private life. Mr. ROOSEVELT is not always discreet in his expressions or judicious in his methods, but he is always honest and courageous, and no qualities are more admired by the people or are more sure to achieve success in the end. We do not believe that the politicians of his own party will dare to deprive Mr. ROOSEVELT and his colleagues of their places by legislation so long as they can be charged with nothing but a zealous performance of their duties. For these politicians to attack them for strictly enforcing a law which the same politicians insist upon keeping upon the statute book because they profess to believe in it would be too glaring an inconsistency even for the obedient minions of PLATT.

But a conspicuous contrast with the policy of our Police Board is to be seen across the East River. In Brooklyn they have a policy not merely of inefficiency, or negligence, or of connivance at violation of law, but, what is worse than any or all of these, a policy of false pretense. When the movement for a strict enforcement of the excise law on Sunday was begun, Mayor SCHIEREN of Brooklyn pretended to believe that it was enforced in that city. He affected surprise when told that it was flagrantly disregarded, but did nothing about it. The same false pretense was made by the Police Commissioner and the officers of the force, though they knew that the "policy of toleration" or the "side-door policy" was pursued systematically and deliberately.

Last week, when Mayor WURSTER was waited upon by delegations demanding a change of policy and an enforcement of the law, he assumed a marvelous degree of ignorance of what had been notoriously going on for years, and pleaded for time to inquire into facts and collect "statistics," as if knowledge of the exact extent of the violation of law were necessary before a public officer could say whether he would have it enforced or not. Last Sunday the saloons of Brooklyn were doing business as usual, but a little more boldly and confidently than before the new Mayor exhibited the weakness of his knees. The Police Commissioner and his subordinates, when asked about it, fell back upon the nauseating false pretense that the law was observed throughout the city, or, if it was violated, they did not know of it. Political dishonesty, official false pretense, encouragement of evasion of the law, are, in our judgment, far worse for the community than liquor selling on Sunday is in itself.

New-York and Brooklyn are presenting, each in its several way, most potent arguments in favor of a modification of the excise law which shall permit the people of each city to decide for themselves this question of Sunday selling. The policy of the Police Board of this city is vigorous, honest, and respectable, and it must be maintained if the fundamental principle of obedience to law is to be adhered to; but, if it is against the sentiment of the community, it will result in the end in the overthrow of the administration responsible for it. Local option would avert that consequence in such a case, while, if the policy should prove not to be against the sentiment of the community, it would be continued with the acquiescence of everybody. While the law in this city imperils the whole cause of sound municipal government through its rigid enforcement, in Brooklyn it breeds cowardice and deceit in public officials, undermines the law-abiding sentiment, and saps the moral sense of the community. The remedy for the situation in both cities is to put the law in such shape that the same public sentiment shall sustain its provisions that is called upon to sustain their enforcement.

THE NEW IRON MINES.

The effect of the new combination agreement of the producers of iron ore in the Lake Superior mining districts will be to deprive the iron and steel industry and the public of the benefit which legitimately should be derived from the discovery and utilization of the vast surface deposits of ore in the Mesaba range. These are the practically inexhaustible deposits which can be mined—and at the same time loaded upon railroad cars—with steam shovels, at a labor cost of only a few cents per ton. There is always to be added, of course, the cost of transportation, by rail and water, to Cleveland or some neighboring lower lake port, the prices ordinarily quoted being those for which the ore is sold at such a port. The selling prices of Mesaba ores at lower lake ports, on season contracts, were as follows in 1894 and 1895: No. 1 Bessemer, $2.50 per ton; No. 2 Bessemer, $2.10; non-Bessemer, $1.75.

It was expected that with an increase of the output and the working of deposits hitherto untouched in the Mesaba range, the prices of Mesaba ore would be reduced; but it now appears that they are to be increased by about 60 per cent. According to the latest reports, it is the purpose of the new combination, which includes the owners of Mesaba mines, to make a uniform price of $4 per ton for Bessemer ores, with some slight variations due to differences in quality. So that the iron makers, instead of getting Mesaba Bessemer for $2.50 or less, will have to pay in the neighborhood of $4 for it. The discovery of those enormous quantities of ore that can be taken out for a few cents per ton, therefore, will not be of very much service to the iron industry and the people at present, although it may largely increase the wealth of a few men.

NOT A GOOD IDEA.

Mayor THACHER of Albany, in his recent message to the Common Council of that city, took occasion to set forth at considerable length his ideas on the subject of municipal charters, and he has had a bill prepared for a charter on his model for the City of Albany. One of his ideas, which we do not consider a good one, is that of vesting full legislative powers for a city, subject only to the debt limit, in "a dual board of representatives."

This "dual board" would consist of two separate boards, one made up of eighteen Aldermen elected by wards or districts, and the other of nine Councilmen, elected from the city at large. These would hold their meetings at different times, and concurrent action would be necessary to any enactment, but both might be summoned by the Mayor to meet on the same day for action upon some specified subject.

There is much to be said in support of a Municipal Council with local legislative functions, whenever we can have assurance of the exclusion of party politics from the election of its members, but until we can have that assurance it will involve great risk. With local party contests, if the lines were closely drawn, Mr. THACHER's plan would result in giving full control to the predominating party, but party lines are seldom closely drawn in city elections, and the most likely result would be two boards at continual loggerheads with each other or with the Mayor, who would have the power of veto.

If we can get partisan politics out of municipal elections and choose a Council fit to exercise legislative powers for the city, there will be no occasion for a "dual board" or for two boards. One will be more efficient and more responsible. Mr. THACHER is in favor of concentrating executive power and responsibility in the Mayor. Why divide legislative power and responsibility between two independent boards? One is enough if we can get the right kind, and if we cannot get the right kind two are worse than one.

In the best governed cities of Europe the entire municipal power is in the hands of a Council, which is always non-partisan and absolutely unaffected by considerations of national politics. It not only exercises local legislative authority, but has control of administrative departments through its committees, and even elects the Mayor, who presides over its proceedings and those of its committees, and is its agent in the performance of executive duties. It is a genuine representative system, which we may attain here when we get party politics out of our municipal affairs, and conduct them on business principles, but until then the device of duality will work neither safety nor efficiency.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

The current number of The Journal of the Military Service Institution has for its leading article an important paper by Col. R. P. HUGHES, the second highest officer of the Inspector General's Department, on the Sioux campaign of 1876. Its purpose is to show that the disaster on the Little Big Horn, involving the slaughter of Gen. CUSTER's command, was due to that officer's disobedience of Gen. TERRY's orders. The latter's kindness of heart and habitual self-sacrifice, according to Col. HUGHES, disposed him to reticence on the subject, save in talking with friends and in a certain confidential report. The present article more especially answers one published by the late Gen. FRY several years ago, in which Gen. CUSTER's cause was espoused and Gen. TERRY was criticised.

Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the controversy, we may briefly note a few leading points made in the present paper. Col. HUGHES holds that Gen. TERRY never desired a Winter campaign against the hostile Sioux, and that CROOK's movement was to be only a scout. CUSTER's going on the expedition at all was due to TERRY, for President GRANT had directed otherwise. TERRY drew up an appeal to the President, which CUSTER signed and TERRY favorably indorsed. SHERIDAN's indorsement said that he had asked similar "executive clemency" for CUSTER in 1868, and it cautioned that officer as to his conduct should the present appeal be granted. In due time a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN went to Gen. TERRY, saying that "if you want Gen. CUSTER along, he withdraws his objections. Advise CUSTER to be prudent, not to take along any newspaper men, who always make mischief, and to abstain from personalities in the future." Accordingly, CUSTER went in charge of the Seventh Cavalry.

Col. HUGHES proceeds with his evidence in support of the view that CUSTER violated his orders. He cites these orders, and argues that they were clearly based on the co-operative action of two bodies of troops, CUSTER's and GIBBON's, the latter partly infantry, which were to be brought into joint action at a specific date and place. CUSTER certainly had some discretion given to him, yet with an indication of Gen. TERRY's views, in case no good reason was found for departing from them. Col. HUGHES considers that Gen. CUSTER misused this discretion and disobeyed orders because he followed the direct trail of the Indians until he struck them, whereas TERRY had desired him, instead, on finding that the trail led toward the Little Big Horn, to keep off "southward" for a time, before turning toward them, so that the Indians "may be so nearly inclosed by the two columns that their escape will be impossible." The result was, says Col. HUGHES, that CUSTER arrived at the point of co-operation thirty-six hours before the appointed time, and his command was slaughtered; whereas, had all the forces been present, the Indians, he thinks, would probably have been defeated. Gen. SHERIDAN has officially said that "had the Seventh Cavalry been kept together, it is my belief it would have been able to handle the Indians on the Little Big Horn, and, under any circumstances, it could at least have defended itself." Not only was it not all kept together, but GIBBON's forces were not up.

We here indicate, of course, only the general view taken by Col. HUGHES, without going into details, or citing the opposite views held by Gen. FRY and others. Of course there is no criticism of the heroic courage with which, when battle was joined, CUSTER and his men fought to the last.

BALLINGTON BOOTH and his wife, by their submission to orders from headquarters, of whose unwisdom they must be convinced, are giving evidence that not in its name alone, but in its discipline as well, is the military character of the Salvation Army illustrated. Of course, the matter is one to be settled by themselves, and if they have decided that the best use to which their right of private judgment can be put is not to exercise that judgment at all, there is nothing more to be said. Still, it is a source of some disappointment to the natural man that so fine an opportunity for an interesting and exciting rebellion has been allowed to go to waste. Here are all the makings of the prettiest quarrel that could be imagined, in which an innumerable company of Sir Lucius O'Triggers would be delighted to act as seconds, and nothing is to come from the situation except a job for the owners of moving vans! It's all very fine and proper, no doubt, but the unregenerate heart will none the less lament over what might have been.

There is something inexpressibly pathetic in the recall of MARTINEZ CAMPOS from Cuba. A career that has been full of triumphs is brought to its close by dismal and complete failure, and thoughts of his single defeat, instead of his many successes, must henceforth occupy the old man's memory. It is one of fate's ironies, too, that, had CAMPOS been able to conquer his own virtues—humanity and soldierly straightforwardness—he might also have conquered the Cubans. In his hatred of bloodshed, he chose to forget that the one end of war is victory, and that the best means for attaining it are those which are most effective. Spain will not forgive him for this, and the necessarily somewhat ironical praises which the Marshal is now receiving from the rebels will be but poor consolation in the days to come.

In commenting on HARDY's last novel, the more or less remarkable Mr. ZANGWILL amuses himself by saying that "the magazines—like the stage—should be left to the hack writer." To Mr. ZANGWILL himself perhaps, or to that other marvel of fecundity, the brooklike Mr. LANG, writers of the class he mentions whose names will instantly suggest themselves to every reader of magazines as having already gone no small distance toward appropriating to their exclusive use at least one of these two fields. As for the magazines, the dictum may be allowed to pass without a protest, or, indeed, without any comment more vigorous than can be expressed in a smile, but the stage is quite another matter. An intimation, even though made in jest, that plays worthy of the name ever were, are, can be, or should be, made by hack writers is a little too outrageous for endurance. If memory serves, the literature of most races, ancient and modern, has reached its culminating glory in plays. There is no reason to suppose that it will not always continue to do so, unless men like Mr. ZANGWILL succeed in confirming the public in its impression that, since the most popular of stage productions are extremely silly and without a trace of literary or artistic merit, the drama has quite fallen from its high estate. As a matter of fact, these productions have no more to do with the drama than with the loci of equations, and "the stage" to which hack writers can, and do, purvey material is a region unknown to real votaries of either the comic or the tragic muse.

AT THE OPERA

"Romeo et Juliette" Sung for the Last Time This Season.

A very full and brilliant house at the opera bore witness to the appreciation by the musical public that "Romeo et Juliette," as it is given this season, offers it a very rare privilege. In no opera are Mme. Melba and the de Reszkes seen and heard to better advantage. The first real opportunity of the prima donna and the tenor is furnished by the balcony scene of the second act. If Gounod could not repeat the highest attainment of his whole career, the garden scene of Faust, he has at least in this been his own second, for there is no love scene in Italian opera which can be put in competition with this, except its composer's masterpiece, nor, indeed, in the lyric drama, always excepting the second act of "Tristan." Both the singers were in excellent voice, and the scene has not been surpassed by them.

The recalls at the close of the act were very hearty. But it was after the quartet of the third act, in which the noble voice of M. Edouard de Reszke and the useful Mlle. Bauermeister were added, that the enthusiasm of the audience was really aroused. Upon the second recall, the "floral tributes" were presented, one of which the prima donna insisted upon transferring to the contralto. The chorus was vigorous, and the orchestra under Signor Bevignani, did full justice to Gounod's delicious music.

To-morrow evening, Verdi's "Falstaff", will be given for the first time this season, with Maurel in the title rôle, and Mmes. Saville, Lola Beeth, Kitzu, and Scalchi.

Among the men and women of prominence in the partierre and ground-tier boxes, the opera box, the orchestra stalls, and balconies were Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, G. Creighton Webb, James De Wolfe Cutting, Albert Morris Bagby, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Belle Neilson, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Le Roy, Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, A. Muller-Ury, Dr. Arthur T. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Miss Lillie P. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., George Stuart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Jefferson M. Levy, Mrs. S. C. Harriot, Miss Florence Harriot, S. Carmen Harriot, Miss Slade, Reginald Arnold, N. Lester Mullen, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, and Miss Cleveland.

Continuous Performance at Pastor's.

Tony Pastor's became a continuous performance house at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From that time until the end of the last number, at 11 o'clock, there were few seats to be had, and the veteran entertainer's thirty-cent plan seems bound to increase his fortune.

The programme of sixteen numbers, ending with a clever skit on the modern foibles of justice, is pleasingly varied and excellent. The Wilsons are clever in a Parisian wire act. Morton and Coleman crack fairly recent jokes and sing funny songs. Fanny Leslie's posturing was graceful. Miss Estelle Wellington's specialties were songs and dances.

Ramza and Arno are skillful, grotesque gymnasts. Edward and Josie Evans were appreciated as "little sweethearts." Miss Lillie Western's musical specialties were well done, and, of course, Tony Pastor's hold on popular favor is as strong as ever.

Miss Josephine Sabel is a powerful singer, and Miss Kitty Mitchell and Edwin Latell are amusing.

RETURN OF BERNHARDT

The Greatest of Actresses and Her New Buddhist Play.

IZEYL AND PRINCE SIDDARTHA

An Agreeable but Scarcely Moving Performance of a Play That Suggests New Testament Narratives.

Sarah Bernhardt's genius received its due tribute at Abbey's Theatre last night. She has returned with a strange, sentimental, and sufficiently characteristic play called "Izeyl," written for her by Armand Sylvestre and Eugene Morand. About "Izeyl" we have heard much since Mme. Bernhardt produced it at the Renaissance in Paris. Probably everybody in the first-night audience, which crowded the house, and was alertly attentive and appreciative, knew beforehand that though this was ostensibly a Buddhist drama, its action passing in India, near the foothills of the Himalayas, in the fifth century B. C., it yet embodied clearly an ultra-sentimental version of certain New Testament narratives concerning the Founder of Christianity. The woman stoned by the mob, who was told to go and sin no more, and who, without Biblical authority, has been identified with Mary Magdalen, is its heroine.

Certain points of similarity in the stories of the origin of Buddhism and the beginnings of Christianity are tolerably familiar to the multitude, through frequent iteration in magazine literature of the "advanced" sort, while Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" is as highly esteemed throughout the English-speaking world as Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur." Wherefore the mystic and legendary sides of this fluently written drama are not beyond the comprehension of the general public.

The play is rather handsomely set—the scene in the mountains is particularly fine—and all the pictures are as Hindu-like as possible. Still the blonde Izeyl is clearly not Aryan, but Semitic, though of a modern type, like Gabriel Max's women; and the Gautama-Buddha of M. Darmont, tall, long-limbed, handsome, black-bearded, with a clear-cut profile, is not a bit like the curious extant images of that Oriental saint. Some scenes in the drama, therefore, have a certain shivery effect upon the few theatregoers who cherish old-fashioned religious prejudices.

Izeyl, a prosperous courtesan of a city in Oudh, dwells in a palace opposite a Brahmin temple. Her young lover, Scyndia, in the ardor of his passion, removes the tripod holding the burning incense from the steps of the temple and places it in front of Izeyl's house. The priests and the populace, finding it there, are enraged and demand the courtesan's life. The Princess Harastri saves her, explaining, vaguely, that such a person as Izeyl is too bad to punish. The Princess has her reasons—good ones, too, for Izeyl, in danger of death, would surely say that Scyndia removed the tripod, and Scyndia is Harasti's son, though Izeyl does not know it. She fancies, not being in touch with exclusive social circles, that Harastri, being the Rajah's widow, is the mother of the new Rajah, Siddartha, and when she vows, in vengeance, to lure the son of the Princess to ruin, Siddartha is in her mind.

Her determination is strengthened when she sees Siddartha in the public square, after listening to the exhortation of the wandering holy man, and suddenly realizing the suffering of humanity and the vanity of the world, renounce his rank, his wealth, his name, and pick up the beggar's staff. What greater triumph for Izeyl, who is strangely moved by the sacrifice which she cannot comprehend, than to conquer such a man?

So she seeks him out, by night, on the mountain, where he is fasting and preparing for his mission. She throws herself at his feet in a mood of pretended penitence; she uses every wile a valuable experience has taught her and every charm nature and art have given her to tempt him. But he is no Michael Faversham, though this scene of "Izeyl" must remind the habitual theatregoer of the English play at the Empire Theatre. She who came to scoff remains to pray. The goodness of the prophet, who reads the inmost secret of her soul, conquers her.

She returns home, really penitent, to give all her treasures to the poor and suffering, and thenceforth lead the holy, wandering life. But Scyndia, now Rajah, is there to claim her. She rejects his advances, and when he roughly seizes her, kills him. Then fright and horror come upon her. She hides the corpse under the table prepared for the banquet and strews garlands over it. When it becomes known that she has killed the Rajah she is blinded, tortured, and stoned. The Buddha finds her at the last moment, and she dies in his arms, hearing his confession that he had an earthly love for her.

The eloquence of the play is not to be denied. Its Alexandrines are relieved by graceful lyrics. Some of these are sung behind the scenes—not too well—to the music of G. Pierne, which is melodiously sentimental; some are recited by the actors.

Mme. Bernhardt's recitation of a sort of requiem in Act III. was, perhaps, the most beautiful bit in last night's performance. Her voice is as flexible and rich as it was when she was last here, and time has touched her face lightly. It would be folly to say that she retains all the fiery eloquence and seeming spontaneity of her earlier days. But she is still the greatest of living actresses, as powerful in great climaxes as ever, as strong and fascinating in repose, as strikingly original, and as wonderfully graceful in her gestures and poses.

It seemed when the actress emerged from the door of Izeyl's palace, early in Act I., that she had discovered youth's elixir. She was a vision of youthful beauty—that simulated beauty of Bernhardt, which, in her day, has been more potent on the dramatic stage than any real beauty. Later, in other lights, the mature lines of her face were noticeable.

The first two acts of "Izeyl" are not exhilarating, certainly, and the scene of temptation and self-abnegation proved to possess no startling quality. It was interesting and beautiful, and treated by Bernhardt with exquisite simplicity and grace. The third act was looked forward to by folks who had come to be stirred, and they were not disappointed. But it was free from any suspicion of trickery. The hysterical joy of the penitent woman before she realized Scyndia's purpose, the frenzied passion at the moment of the murder, the succeeding agony of remorse and despair, the expression of terror when the people first pressed her doom, and the denotement of tranquil resignation as Siddartha bids her accept her fate willingly were examples of the actor's art in its highest development. In the last scene the striking make-up, the solemn surroundings—the picture, in short—make most of the effect.

Darmont's Siddartha has already been spoken of. The company also includes old friends like Mme. Patry, Angelo, and Piron. Deval, as the holy man, was harshly vociferous and looked too much like Sitting Bull. "Izeyl" will not be on view after this week.

Izeyl	Sarah Bernhardt
Le Prince	Darmont
Le Yogui	Deval
Scyndia	Deneuberg
Le Tukkutiki	Chameroy
Le Tisseur	Angelo
Le Lepreux	Lacroix
Un Pretre	Castelli
L'Espion	Piron
Le Maitre des Ceremonies	Bruniere
La Princesse Harastri	Mme. Patry
Une Mere	Mme. Grandes

"THE SQUIRE OF DAMES."

John Drew in an Immensely Clever Adaptation from the French.

It is just thirty-one years now since "L'Ami des Femmes" was first produced in Paris, and, by exciting a vast amount of reprehension from the not too easily shocked critics and public of that city, enabled its author, the younger Dumas, to utter the statement, ever since known that there are no moral or immoral plays, but only plays that are well made and others that are not—in other words, good plays and bad ones. This aphorism won about the same degree of acquiescence that the comedy did of success, and, though it always kept a place in the French repertory, not much was heard about "L'Ami des Femmes" until about a year ago, when it was revived with great care at the Comédie, with Worms in the rôle of M. de Ryons. His interpretation excited fervid praise, and the piece itself no longer wounded the sensibilities of Paris. It was then, probably, that the attention of that skillful "adaptor," Mr. R. C. Carton, was attracted to the old play, for in November last it was produced at the Criterion Theatre, in London, under the title of "The Squire of Dames," with Mr. Charles Wyndham as Kilroy, the part that corresponds to de Ryons. He, too, scored a great success. Now Mr. John Drew has imported the English version of Dumas's work, and last night presented it at Palmer's Theatre in the presence of a great crowd of people, all cordial and all hopeful.

Long before the first act was over it became manifest that the play was one of the adroitest and most clever examples of adaptation that has been seen here for years. "The Squire of Dames" is much more than a translation of "L'Ami des Femmes." Mr. Carton has treated his material with intelligence and ability; he has preserved the sparkle, the incisiveness, and the wit of the great dramatist's dialogue, and such changes as he has made in the construction and spirit of the play, while not improvements in any sense, and especially in the artistic sense, are yet justifiable and, perhaps, were necessary. At any rate, they leave it a real and coherent piece of dramatic construction, able to stand alone and to explain itself as it goes along.

Chief of the alterations which Mr. Carton felt himself forced to make relates to the motive on account of which the heroine separated from her husband and which underlies the whole play. He chose to make that husband's sin a moral one instead of a—well, perhaps "lack of temperamental self-control" is as good a euphemism as any. The result is that Adeline Dennant revolted against a wrong that would have excited the sympathy of Mme. Sarah Grand, instead of one which, while much more common and real, could hardly be put in words by an English playwright and only with difficulty by an English essayist.

Strangely enough, considering that a comedy is more logical than an algebraic equation, though Mr. Carton starts from a different point of departure, he almost instantly turns into the road pursued by Dumas, and, though one feels a bit of a jolt when the train is switching on to the main line, it runs thereafter with perfect smoothness. To change the figure, Mr. Carton uses an opening different from that the Frenchman employed, but he plays the same middle game and the same ending.

The chief defect in "The Squire of Dames" is a certain lack of solidarity. Every rôle in it is admirably conceived, and set out with precision and vivacity, but not all of them are necessary to the action, and several of them, if excised altogether, would change the play only as to length. Kilroy, the nominally cynical investigator of the feminine heart; Mrs. Dennant, the nervous, rebellious wife; Thorburn, the lover, who plays with her the platonic comedy that so soon turns to burning melodrama, and Col. Dennant, the husband, in whose arms the distracted wife at last finds refuge—these are the vitally active elements in the drama. Of the rest, some are useful accessories, and several are mere ornaments, pleasing, but not inevitable, and therefore not in the artistic scheme. Probably nobody in last night's audience objected to their presence, for each of these superfluous parts is an ingenious and fairly original character

GOMEZ GOES EASTWARD

He Attacks Palos, on Matanzas Boundary, and Is Beaten Off.

MACEO IS STILL IN PINAR DEL RIO

Railroad Across the Island Opened, and Trains Run with a Heavy Guard of Soldiers—Battle at San Felipe.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The Imparcial's special correspondent in Havana telegraphs that the rebel leader Maximo Gomez is retiring to the eastward. Yesterday Gomez made an attack upon the town of Palos, on the boundary of the Province of Matanzas, but was beaten off.

The insurgent leader Maceo is still within the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The leaders of the Autonomist Party called upon Gen. Martinez Campos yesterday and bade him a regretful farewell.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The railroad across the Island of Cuba having for its termini Havana, on the north, and Batabano on the south, was opened yesterday. The correspondent of The United Press was one of the passengers on the first train to run over the road. At all the stations along the line the residents had assembled and greeted the train upon its arrival with much enthusiasm.

At Bejucal the station building was found in ruins and considerable other property there had been burned. The company estimates its loss at $50,000. The station at Quivican was also found to have been destroyed by fire.

All the stations of the road are now occupied by Government troops, who are prepared to prevent further injury to the railroad company's property or to that of persons residing along the line of the road. Each of the trains run over the line is preceded by a pilot locomotive and each carries a heavy guard of soldiers.

An unimportant encounter between rebels and a detachment of Government troops is reported to have occurred yesterday near San Felipe. Two soldiers who were wounded in the encounter were brought here. Eleven rebels are reported to have been killed.

Five prisoners, two of whom were Spanish soldiers who had deserted, were brought here. They were still wearing the uniform of the Spanish Army when they were captured, and they probably will be shot. The train also brought a number of sick and wounded Spanish soldiers from the south coast of the island.

The insurgent leader Maceo, with his command, is said to be west of Quivican. It is reported here that Gen. Weyler is coming to Cuba with additional reinforcements of troops.

Gen. Sabas Marin is going to Puerto Rico to succeed Gen. Gamir, Governor of that island province, who died of fever yesterday. Gen. Pando is expected here at any hour.

All of the military and civil officials, together with a large number of private citizens, met at the palace this afternoon to bid farewell to Gen. Martinez Campos.

DEPARTURE OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

The Crowd Stands Silent as the Captain General Embarks.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The departure of Martinez Campos from Havana has quickly followed his recall from the Captain Generalship of this island. At 3 o'clock this afternoon he left the Captain General's Palace to go on board a steamer in the harbor.

He was accompanied by Gen. Marin, who will have charge of the civil and military administration until the arrival from Spain of Gen. Weyler, the newly appointed Captain General, by other military and civil officials, and by the Governor's Guard.

The party proceeded on foot through the streets to the mole, their route being lined by volunteers and regular troops. Arrived at the mole, Martinez Campos, Gen. Marin, and the high military and civil officials embarked on the steamer Alfonso XII., on which Martinez Campos will return to Spain. Much feeling was displayed as he bade farewell to those who had served under him.

About 2,000 persons assembled at the mole to witness the departure of the retiring Captain General. There was no cheering, the crowd standing silent. After he had gone, many expressions of regret were heard. The warships in the harbor fired a salute as Martinez Campos boarded the Alfonso XII.

Not Allowed to Ship from Cuba.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 20.—August Roessler of Thomaston, L. I., a member of the firm of William Wicke & Co., Thirty-third Street and First Avenue, New-York City, cigar-box manufacturers, has left for Cuba. The firm, which owns a considerable tract of cedar timber in the interior of the island, was notified that its property was in the hands of the insurgents. They have refused to permit the firm's boats to leave the territory.

WOMEN'S APPEAL FOR ARMENIA.

Petition to Congress by Francis E. Willard and Her Associates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The reported decision of the Sultan of Turkey, forbidding Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society from entering his dominions to relieve the sufferings of the Armenians has led Miss Frances E. Willard and her sister officers of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union to send the following petition to Congress; also to request every State Women's Christian Temperance Union to do the same, and to duplicate this petition to every State Legislature:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, the officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representing a membership and following of not fewer than a million persons who believe that the protection of the home is the supreme duty of statesmen, do hereby most earnestly and solemnly beseech you to take such action as shall put our home-loving republic on record as having used its moral and material influence for the relief of Armenia, the martyr nation, in this time of its supreme distress. We respectfully urge that our country should no longer remain a silent spectator of the agony and outrage inflicted by Moslem savages upon our brother and sister Christians, whose only fault is their devotion to Christ and their loyalty to a pure home.

We beg you, therefore, as the legally constituted representatives of the wives and mothers of our Nation, to give heed to our devout prayer and aspiration that America may, through her highest legislative authorities, give expression to all the world of her abhorrence of the atrocities in Armenia, and may make an appropriation from the people's money for the relief of our brothers and sisters who have been driven to the last extremity by the fatal fanaticism of the Sultan and his soldiers.

We are with respect and good-will, your fellow-countrywomen,

Frances E. Willard, President; L. M. N. Stevens, Vice President at Large; Katherine Lent Stevenson, Corresponding Secretary; Clara C. Hoffman, Recording Secretary; Frances E. Beauchamp, Assistant Recording Secretary; Helen M. Barker, Treasurer.

RED CROSS SOCIETY FORWARD.

Miss Clara Barton at Work on Her Task in Spite of Everything.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, and the members of her personal staff, are preparing to sail from New-York Wednesday next, and thence to Constantinople, where the finishing touches will be applied to the already well-developed plans for distributing American donations among the suffering in Armenia. Secretary Olney has twice telegraphed to Minister Terrell at Constantinople to ascertain from the Sultan whether it will be possible for America's representatives to enter his dominions on their relief work.

As Miss Barton accepted the trust imposed upon her to take charge of the distribution of America's donations, she does not feel that circumstances will warrant the loss of time apparently necessary to hear from Constantinople before leaving this country, and has consequently determined to carry out her original plan to sail Jan. 22.

When the relief corps reaches Constantinople, if there are any barriers to be overcome, Miss Barton will undertake the task of personally overcoming them in her own diplomatic way. Turkey, July 5, 1865, adopted the articles of the convention of Geneva of Aug. 22, 1864, under which the Red Cross Society is entitled to the right of way, and to protection under all circumstances.

The American National organization, (Clara Barton, President,) was formed and incorporated at the instance of President Garfield, and the intention of Gen. Garfield to call the attention of Congress to the subject was carried out by his successor, President Arthur, who, in his first message, recommended the adoption by the United States of the articles of the convention of Geneva.

Although a branch of the United States Government, the Red Cross has neither asked for nor received aid in any form from the Government, not even the cost of arranging the treaty. It never appeals for aid, but it has received and disbursed in material and means large shipiles from the people, who have voluntarily intrusted them to its care for distribution. Since the time of the recognition of the organization by the United States Government the American National society has done what it found to do on twelve fields of National disaster, namely, one fire, four floods, three cyclones, one epidemic, one famine, one earthquake, and one pestilence.

It has attended two international conferences abroad, as representatives of the United States Government, one at Geneva, 1884, and one at Carlsruhe, 1887. When funds have been needed to carry on the preliminary work of the organization in preparing for emergencies, they have been provided from the private means of its President.

GRACE KIMBALL CONTRADICTED.

Sublime Porte Aroused by a Letter to Armenian Relief Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under to-day's date:

"Please to contradict most emphatically the absurd assertions concerning a supposed destruction of 500 Christian villages and towns out of 550 in the province of Van, and a forced conversion to islamism of Armenians, as alleged in a letter written by the American missionary, Miss Grace Kimball, of Van, to the President of a relief committee in New-York, and given out to the press by the latter."

In Behalf of Armenians.

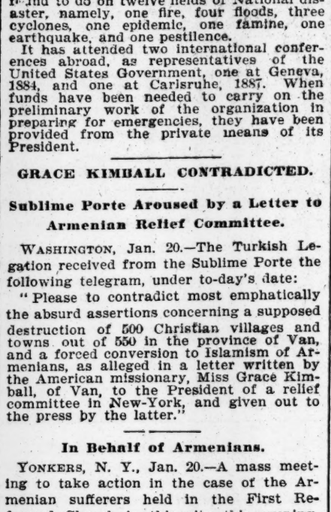
YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A mass meeting to take action in the case of the Armenian sufferers held in the First Reformed Church in this city this evening. The meeting was presided over by William Allen Butler. It was addressed by Herant M. Kieretchjian and Varten Diloyn. The latter escaped the Sassoun massacre. Ministers of all the churches were present.

DEATH OF A GREAT CARDINAL.

Guillaume Rene Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, Distinguished Writer.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Cardinal Guillaume René Meignan, Archibishop of Tours, was found dead in bed at his palace at Tours this morning.

Guillaume René Meignan was the first prelate in France who accepted with enthusiasm Cardinal Lavigerie's announcement that the Vatican was reconciled with the republican form of Government in France. A Provençal, born at Denazé, in Mayenne, April 11, 1817, he studied at Angers and at Château-Gontier, was ordained a priest in 1840, and attained celebrity in



Cardinal Guillaume Rene Meignan,
Archbishop of Tours and Distinguished Author.

three years of professorship in the small college of Tessé, founded by Mgr. Bouvier.

He became Director of Studies at the Seminary of Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Almoner at the Legion of Honor House of Saint-Denis, Vicar of the parishes of Saint Joseph and Saint Andrew, vicar of Sainte Clotilde parish, where he remained from 1857 to 1862. He was appointed Professor of Holy Writ at the Sorbonne, and Vicar General of Paris in 1863, Bishop of Châlons in 1864, Bishop of Arras in 1882, and Archbishop of Tours in 1882.

He was Honorary Canon of the Dioceses of Algiers, Arras, Paris, and Rheims, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He wrote, in 1892: "The clergy, in principle and in duty bound, makes war against no form of government. The clergy is not and cannot be an enemy of the progress that nations are so justly anxious to achieve. War against the clergy is without cause and without advantage. In his encyclical letter Leo XIII., the apostle of pacification in the nineteenth century, has given an irrefutable testimony to this statement by simply telling what Christian teachings are. Leo XIII., when everything apparently condemned him to powerlessness and to inactivity, has been faithful to the traditional mission of Sovereign Pontiff. The principal acts of his reign might be written in two chapters, the titles of which should be, 'The Maintenance of Peace,' 'The Re-establishment of Peace in the Church and in the States.'"

Mgr. Meignan was created a Cardinal in 1893. He published, in 1858, "Les Prophéties Messianiques"; in 1878, "Les Deux Premiers Livres des Rois"; in 1889, "David, Roi, Psalmiste, Prohpète"; in 1863, "M. Renan Réfuté par les Rationalistes Allemands"; in 1864, "Les Evangiles et la Critique au XIXe Siécle"; in 1869, "Le Monde et l'Homme Primitif Selon la Bible"; in 1886, "Leon XIII., Pacificateur"; in 1892, "Le Christ et l'Ancien Testament, Quatre Siècles de Lutte Contre l'Idolatrie." He was a great and good man, who inspired only affection and respectful admiration.

AIM OF THE FLYING SQUADRON.

No Information Has Been Given to Anybody, the Admiralty Says.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The United Press has ascertained upon absolutely trustworthy authority that the chief commanding officers of the new flying squadron of British warships have been supplied with special charts of North American waters, the West Indian seas, and the Mediterranean. The informant of The United Press has seen the charts.

The United Press has the authority of the Admiralty for the statement that no information whatever regarding where the flying squadron is going or where it is not going has been given to anybody.

The London newspapers to-morrow morning will print the following communication which has been issued to them by the Foreign Office:

"With reference to a report from Washington of alleged telegraphic correspondence between United States Secretary of State Olney and Lord Salisbury, respecting the movements of the British fleet, we are officially informed that no communication has passed between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States upon any naval question."

MAKALLE'S GARRISON IN PERIL.

Negotiations with Menelik Hopeless and Baratieri Powerless.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The Government does not expect that any result will follow the negotiations with Menelik, King of the Abyssinians, who has invested the town of Makalle, which is garrisoned by an Italian force.

Gen. Baratieri, the Commander of the Italian forces in Erythrea, is unable to assist the troops at Makalle, the three approaches to that place being now almost impassable from natural causes, besides being guarded by 60,000 Abyssinians.

QUIET ELECTIONS IN HAITI.

Government Candidates Returned Everywhere Except Aux Cayes.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 20.—Advices received here from Haiti show that the elections there passed off quietly. The Government candidates were returned in all places except Aux Cayes.

The extra precautions taken by President Hippolyte made an outbreak impossible. The President is said to desire to serve in that capacity for a second term. He was elected in May, 1889, for a term of seven years, and consequently his incumbency will not expire until 1897.

PERHAPS OYSTERS WERE FRENCH.

After Eating Them Kaiser's Guests Narrowly Escaped Poisoning.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—After the imperial banquet on Saturday night in the White Hall of the Schloss, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, a number of the guests showed symptoms of poisoning.

They received medical attention and recovered. It is supposed that their illness was caused by eating oysters which were not fresh.

Arbitrating Claims Against Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 20.—The Government of the United States of Colombia has referred the claims of the English contractors, Punchard, McTaggart, and Lowther, and the American contractor, Cherry, together with the counter claims of the Government demanding the cancellation of the railway concessions secured by those contractors, to commissions of arbitration, which will sit respectively in London and New-York.

Prempeh to be a British Hostage.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle says that King Prempeh of Ashantee and his relatives will be taken to Cape Coast Castle and held as hostages for the payment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain.

Conversion of Dutch Securities.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.—The conversion of 375,000,000 guilders of Dutch 3½ per cent. securities into 2 per cent. bonds has been successfully completed.

Scotch and American Oil Combination.

GLASGOW, Jan. 20.—The Scotch oil companies have concluded an agreement to work in conjunction with American producers.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry W. Hart.

Henry W. Hart, Assistant Appraiser in charge of the Second Division at the Appraiser's Stores, died at his residence in this city, 884 Park Avenue, yesterday morning. He had been ill only about ten days. He was born March 30, 1831, at Lynchburg, Va., and came of an old, wealthy, and highly honored family, of which, save one, a brother, Benjamin Hart, formerly of this city, now one of the leading and most highly respected of the American residents of Paris, he was the only survivor. He leaves a wife and a daughter, Alice, sixteen years old.

Mr. Hart's early life was spent at sea. He advanced rapidly in rank, and his ability as an executive officer was everywhere recognized. The first independent twin-screw ship built in any country, the Flora, was built in England in the year 1862, under the direction of Mr. Hart. No man was better known in steamship circles and among those connected with great transportation lines. He was at one time a member of the firm of Cammack, George & Co., cotton brokers of this city, and upon the dissolution of that firm became the general manager of the Pacific Steamship Company in China and Japan. He served through the administration of Russell Sage and for several years thereafter. He was urged for appointment as Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Port of New-York by a large number of business men in a petition wherein the attention of the President was called "to the long experience and wide knowledge possessed by Mr. Hart in matters connected with steam navigation, and his unsullied reputation for honesty, fidelity, and integrity." He had charge of the San Francisco house of Lazard Frères at one time, and he represented the interests of W. R. Grace & Co. in Peru.

He was appointed Assistant Appraiser April 19, 1894, to succeed Cyrus A. Stevens, who had held the place for many years. From that time he gave his whole attention to the business of his division. The Second Division, in which jewelry and gems are examined, is the most important one connected with the Appraiser's office, but Mr. Hart within a very short time mastered the details of his work, perfected a system of organization which produced the best possible results, and his administration met the most cordial approval, not only of the Appraiser, but of all merchants having official relations with him.

He was a man of wonderful industry, tenacious of his rights, and proud of his personal character and honor, just to subordinates, but at the same time requiring from them strict obedience to the rules governing his office. In the short time he was connected with the Appraiser's department he demonstrated his capacity and thorough efficiency.

Appraiser Walter H. Bunn said yesterday of Mr. Hart: "His death is a severe loss to this department and a personal grief to me. He was connected with this office less than two years, yet in that time he put the impress of his personality upon the work of the Second Division, and his efficiency as an executive officer was most marked. His long and varied experience, extensive travels, wonderful memory, and excellent judgment made him most valuable as the head of the Second Division, and the relations which existed between him and the other officers of the division were cordial to a degree scarcely ever reached, as all those employed in that division recognized the rugged honesty, the executive capacity, the industry, and the intense application to and interest in his work which marked his official career. It will be very difficult to find any person combining the qualifications which he had to fill his place in this office."

Appraiser James E. Tucker of San Francisco, who was in the city yesterday, said: "I knew Mr. Hart some fourteen or fifteen years ago in San Francisco, when he was there and associated with Lazard Frères. He was recognized by the whole community of San Francisco as a gentleman, a fine merchant, and a man of integrity and honor. He possessed extraordinary executive ability, and was highly respected by all who knew him."

Mr. Hart and his family were members of the St. Lawrence Jesuit Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, from which the funeral will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Abram B. Baylis.

Abram B. Baylis, one of the prominent members of the New-York Stock Exchange, died at his home, 82 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, at 8:30 o'clock last evening, from shock following a surgical operation to his knee Friday.

Mr. Baylis was born in Brooklyn in 1845. He was educated in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and subsequently went to Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1866. His father was a prominent banker, and was President of the Stock Exchange in 1862. He placed his son in his office, and when the father died the son succeeded to his interests, and became the senior member of the firm.

Mr. Baylis was one of the most prominent men in Brooklyn. He was particularly well known in social life. He was Vice President of the Brooklyn Trust Company and a Director in the Mechanics' and Brooklyn Savings Banks. He was also a member of the Crescent Athletic, Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Riding and Driving Clubs. Mr. Baylis was elected a Governor of the Stock Exchange in 1880.

He leaves a wife and two children—a son, twenty years old, and a daughter, seventeen years old. They are members of the Church of the Pilgrims, of which the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs is pastor.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Allston Wilson, an eminent civil engineer, died Sunday at his home in Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson was fifty-nine years old. In the years 1857 and 1858 he served as topographer of the surveys made in Central America for the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway. He was a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and other technical bodies. He leaves a wife, four daughters and two sons.

—John Bryson, for the past fourteen years a member of the House of Commons for Pontiac County, Quebec, is dead. He was forty-seven years old. He was a lumberman, and did an extensive business.

—Daniel S. Talcott, author of several standard works on theology, died Sunday at his home in Bangor, Me. He was a member of the Faculty of Bangor Theological Seminary for many years.

—William M. Manwaring, dealer in bags and bagging, at 248 Front Street, died yesterday at the Hotel Grenoble. He was forty-five years old and a member of the Produce Exchange.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 20.—Hirsh's livery stables were burned this afternoon, with twenty-three head of valuable horses belonging to boarders. The loss is $15,000; insurance small.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—George Youlden's stables, at Washington Park, were damaged by fire this afternoon, causing a loss of $7,500.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Ingham's Knitting Mill, valued at about $8,000, was burned at Little Falls this morning.

Qualities and styles are emphasized in FLINT'S Fine Furniture, at manufacturing prices. 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

DR. DEPEW THEIR MODEL

Noble Aims of a Social Circle of Harlem's "Brightest Young Men."

A DANCE WITH CHARMING WOMEN

The Association, Now Seventy-five Strong, Hopes Soon to be One of the City's Leading Clubs.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew's young friends on the upper East Side, who have named their society the Chauncey M. Depew Social Circle, and who proudly proclaim him as the standard bearer of their organization, gave a reception and entertainment last night to their sweethearts and friends in the Central Opera House, in Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue.

An elaborate pamphlet programme, which carried many advertisements to aid in paying expenses had a fine engraving of "Chauncey" on its front page, and that those who attended the reception might feel fully at home and know that they were welcome, the following was printed:

GREETING.

"Health and prosperity to all our friends," This is the greeting the "Chaunceys" send.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

It is with a degree of pardonable pride that we address you in a few words of greeting on this occasion, the third annual entertainment and ball of our society, the Chauncey M. Depew Social Circle.

This society was organized three years ago with eight members, under the sanction of Chauncey M. Depew, from whom we derived our name.

From a membership of fifteen in April, 1895, we have to-day on our roll the names of seventy-five of the brightest and most popular young men in Harlem, all hard workers for the cause of unity, sociability, and literature, the three most essential qualifications for the good government of an organization founded on these principles.

To be classed among the leading clubs of the city has always been our highest ambition; in this respect our fondest expectations have been more than realized, and the time is not far distant when we will open the doors of our new clubhouse to our numerous friends, many of whom are assembled here this evening.

In closing, dear friends, we give you a hearty welcome, and sincerely hope the evening's programme which we have mapped out for you will meet with your hearty approval, and that we shall have as much of your patronage as our future efforts deserve. Sincerely yours,

C. M. D. S. C.

Of course, the reception and entertainment were successful, for every one of the "seventy-five of the brightest and most popular young men in Harlem" was there and worked hard that sociability might reign.

As an incentive to the other young men of Harlem to emulate the seventy-five who, for one, two, or three years, have been watching "Chauncey" with admiration, a brief sketch of "Chauncey, our standard bearer," preceded the "greeting" given above. It traced "Chauncey's" existence from his cradle to the present time, enumerated his many successes, and closed with this tribute to him:

Notwithstanding the constant demands on his time, and his best thoughts as to public affairs, by the corporations of which he is an active Director and the clubs of which he is a welcome attendant, it is in his own home, with his family, that his large-hearted and large-minded manhood finds its favored sphere and main delight.

One of the "seventy-five of the brightest," in speaking of this feature of the programme, said:

"We expect Chauncey here at midnight, and by this he will see that he has not lived in vain. I will say in confidence that most of us expect to be as renowned as he is before we die. His career is a great incentive, and there are lots of fellows in Harlem who copy after us because we copy after Chauncey. We have studied his manners, and are the most polite young men up town."

Here is the list of officers and members of the Chauncey M. Depew Social Circle, as printed on the programme last night:

President—Abe Moos; Vice President—Berthold W. Frankel; Financial Secretary—Leopold J. Fleischmann; Corresponding Secretary—Samuel M. Hirschberg; Recording Secretary—Rudolph Rothschild; Treasurer—Sigmund Simson; Custodian—Joseph Gottesman.

Board of Managers—Emanuel Simson, Albert Toffler, Isidor Lowenfeld.

House Committee—Alexander B. Davis, Chairman; Hugo Marks, Berthold W. Frankel; Maurice B. Goldsmith, Sigmund Simson.

Members—Emanuel Baer, Alexander Brick, G. Cohn, Alexander B. Davis, Benjamin Frankel, Maurice B. Goldsmith, David Harris, Louis Hyman, Ike Heyman, Herman Hirsch, Julius Holzwasser, Benjamin Katz, M. Lederman, Isidor Lowenfeld, Hugo Marks, Jacob Probstein, Solomon Reichman, Milton Stern, Louis Segall, H. J. Siegel, Henry Schoenfeld, Bernard Lang, A. Bloch, B. Goodman, Edward Rundback, William Deckinger, Solomon Rosenthal, Leopold A. Kahn, Michael Harris, Harry Stone, G. Goodman, Monroe Stern, Sigmund Borchardt, Walter Hast, J. H. Cohn, Albert Toffler, Isaac Underndorfer, Simon Wetzler, Leopold Strauss, Samuel Greger, Dr. S. R. Halley, Max Berrick, J. Mark, B. Jackson, J. Magsmen, Max Englander, M. Goldstein, and William Jacobs.

Every one of "the brightest" wore a charming new dress suit that was decked out with brilliant ribbons and sundry badges to indicate the committee to which he belonged, and every one did his duty in making the women present have an enjoyable evening.

The entertainment consisted of nine performances of a vaudeville character, and lasted from 9 o'clock until midnight, after which the dancing began.

As most of the "seventy-five of the brightest" are lads of promise, it would hardly do to tell of the number of dances that the programme contained, but it will suffice to say that "the brightest" danced as late as they do at any of the gatherings of the "400," even if they did have to walk home in the morning.

As was to be expected, some of the most charming young women of Harlem graced the occasion and danced with "the brightest" until the latter became weary with their hard work "for the cause of unity, sociability, and literature," and endeared themselves as "the most popular young men in Harlem" to the maidens fair.

It was a great and a successful reception, so much so, in fact, that before it was over plans were already under way for another one next year.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS

—WALDORF—Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo.

—CLARENDON—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont.

—PLAZA—Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman of Lakewood.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New-Hampshire.

—ALBEMARLE—D. A. Ansell, Mexican Consul General at Montreal.

—NORMANDIE—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Hale of Massachusetts.

—MURRAY HILL—The Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn of St. Stephen's College.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman T. M. Patterson of Colorado, and Alfred Slidell of New-Orleans.

—HOLLAND—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore and Warren F. Leland and Frank H. Ray of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, and Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS—D. J. Sprague, S. L. Houland, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Charles N. Manton, New-York; J. M. Sherrett, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—Mrs. E. W. Bridge, W. W. Kissan, C. H. Brinkeroff, J. Hesslein, New-York.

—PAGES—E. L. Cortlett, Miss Kathryn Kidder and maid, Miss Ruth Oliver, New-York; Samuel McNellis, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—C. M. Dally, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Campbell, Stephen Crane, Frederick W. Holls, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin S. Schenck, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Harry Hubard, E. D. Angelt, John A. Disney, Charles S. Disney, Frederick D. Marks, James P. Harper, Controller A. P. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. L. Luckebach, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Schultz, J. L. Russell, Mrs. A. Kolb New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—1:35 A. M.—32½ Laight Street; Tony Josie; damage, $100.

—3:30 A. M.—627 East Sixteenth Street; William Burgno; damage, $10.

—10:10 A. M.—57 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; C. S. Hoffman; damage, $50.

—1:20 P. M.—108 East Forty-sixth Street; Theodors Englehart; damage, $100.

—3:25 P. M.—98 Division Street; Bertha Goldman; damage slight.

—7:30 P. M.—74 West Sixty-ninth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $5.

—9:40 P. M.—55 Seventh Street; flat; damage, $10.

—11:30 P. M.—20 East Broadway; S. Fine & Co.; damage, $50.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE DEFINED

W. W. MacFarland Writes to Prof. Westlake of Cambridge University.

The following letter touching the Monroe doctrine has been written by W. W. MacFarland of the law firm of MacFarland & Parkin, this city, to Prof. John Westlake of Cambridge University, England:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1896.

My Dear Prof. Westlake: In your letter of the 7th inst. you inclose a copy of your letter on the Monroe doctrine, published in The Manchester Courier of Jan. 1, and you are good enough to ask me what I think of it. I quite agree with all you say, nor should I expect from your pen anything but what would compel assent on the part of any one familiar with the principles of international law, history, and the relations of States.

What is called the Monroe doctrine existed before it was announced, and merely waited occasion for expression. It was a congenital trait of the United States, born with them, a fact that Europe does not now for the first time learn, but has all along known and generally respected.

The United States asserts that the sphere of its influence embraces the Western Hemisphere, to the exclusion of new acquisitions of territory on the part of European powers by any means whatever. The proposition is that any such new acquisitions would be or might become dangerous to the interests, peace, and safety of the United States. This and nothing else is the Monroe doctrine, as at present understood and maintained in this country, and which it would defend at any cost. That is a fact to be faced by Europe. As you say, no one nation can announce a rule of action and thereby make it a part of international law. The circles which European States draw around their possessions in different parts of the world as indicating the sphere of influence or defensive lines of each are unilateral acts, depending partly on reason, but more upon power for their efficacy in the particular case.

In your recent and most excellent book on international law, where for the first time one finds scientific processes applied to its treatment and elucidation, you define international law as "the body of rules prevailing between States," again as "the jural law of the society of States," (p. 6.) Hence none of the unilateral acts to which I refer could ever become a rule prevailing between States within your definition, without express or implied adoption by all the States within the orbit of international law. You say well, then, that the Monroe doctrine is no part of that law.

With equal truth you further say: "The doctrine, even if it were a part of international law, would add nothing to the right which the United States, like every other power, has by that law to intervene in defense of any other State which it may deem to be oppressed. The assertion of the doctrine only makes the exercise of the right a little more probable."

You go on to say: "Beyond these cases no principle of right or of policy can claim with historical truth to be a part of the Monroe doctrine. Such as it historically is, that doctrine ought to be spoken of without disrespect. It is no worse grounded in an equitable expediency than most of the settled policies which great nations have followed. It has not been denounced, because until the present occasion it has not been addressed to foreign powers as an argument to them. States do not usually employ their principles of policy as arguments to foreign powers. They pursue them, but in each case in which they pursue them they try to bring themselves within the grounds of international law applicable to the circumstances. The Monroe doctrine has now been addressed as an argument to England and has been met, as it only could be, by the denial that it is international law binding on us. But it remains the policy of the United States to be borne in mind by other nations as a fact."

Quite true; the case could not be better stated. The position taken up by this Government "within the grounds of international law applicable to the circumstances"?

Your classical work already mentioned supplies the answer. You explain that international society dates from the treaty of Westphalia, when the broken fragments of the empire of Charlemagne by a law of political attraction and gravitation began to assume individuality, form, and cohesiveness. The result is a body of States and a society of States. The basic principle of this society is balance of power, and war redresses that balance when too much disturbed.

Speaking of the American States you say: "That they do not form part, politically, of the European system is due to the fact that, on account of their geographical situation, they do not desire to do so."

You say: "Every rearrangement of the map of Europe is regarded as of general interest to all members of the European political system. Any of them may claim to have a voice in it." You add, (p. 120:) And on similar principles general opinion in the United States claims a voice in American arrangements beyond the limits of the great Republic."

European States extend their principle of the balance of power to the continents of Asia and Africa. They have been engaged or some centuries in partitioning those continents among themselves, each insisting upon a fair division, under threat of war. Great progress has been made in cutting up these continents, and what remains would be immediately appropriated if the great powers could only agree upon a division. For the present, as to the part not yet partitioned, they have to be content with "spheres of influence," which you say (p. 187) "result from mutual agreements of abstention made by two more powers."

What prevents the confederacy of European powers from extending its "system" of partitioning to the Western Hemisphere? Not political morality, no theoretical law of nature, not transcendental ethics, but the stern resolution of the United States that no change shall be made in the map of this hemisphere without its consent. South America is rich, its potential wealth measureless; it is quite defenseless; conditions to excite cupidity and invite aggression. Both are held in check solely by the commanding position and power of this Government. And this line of conduct is indicated and justified by that principle of self-preservation which is one of the fundamental rules of international law, as you clearly explain. Ancient European establishments frown on all our coasts. There has been no thought of disturbing them, but it has long since been determined that there shall be no new ones set up nor old ones augmented. If the Monroe doctrine was essential to our safety in 1823 it is much more so at present, for since then the ocean has been practically bridged, and is no longer a defense against hostile enterprise.

It comes to this, as you may plainly see from what has already taken place, that Europe must assent to the Monroe doctrine as we interpret it or we must defend it in arms. It is a doctrine that each succeeding generation receives and holds in trust, for the next and the present generation would not and ought not to hold back from war if necessary to enable it to execute its trust, and hand forward to the next, unimpaired, the political principles it received from the fathers of the Republic.

The question remains, What has the Venezuela controversy to do with the Monroe doctrine? For more than half a century a dispute has existed between Venezuela and Great Britain concerning boundaries. The territory in dispute is, in fact, extensive and rich, but that is unimportant; the question would be the same if it were over a small and worthless piece of land, appeal to an authentic record title, nor to any established possessory title ante litem. Sporadic acts of settlement and occupancy since the controversy arose must be left out of consideration. There is on the one side and the other only fragmentary evidence, odds and ends of wholly inconclusive facts. Here, then, we perceive a set of what you so neatly term "jural" rights. Individuals in such a case would invoke law, not force, to determine the boundary; they would have a judicial trial; the jury would do the best it could with the evidence.

You say: "It will assist us if we speak of laws for human conduct, whether national or international, as jural laws," (p. 4, also p. 79.) "The duties and rights of States are only the duties and rights of the men who compose them."

This rule permits us to contemplate the case in principle, as if it were a dispute between a Venezuelan and an Englishman over the boundaries of adjoining plantations in Venezuela. If you put on the one side a great number of Englishmen, organized in a Government, and a like number of Venezuelans so organized, you do not alter the case; the respective claimants are simply represented by an agent, namely, the Government of each. The only difference is that there is in the last case no judicial court with jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter. But if a like controversy were to arise between adjoining individual proprietors, and in the absence of a competent judicial tribunal, should offer arbitration, and the other reject it, relying upon superior physical power, to say the least, the conduct of the latter would not meet with the approbation of just-minded men. For many years Venezuela has pleaded for arbitration, the United States has earnestly, patiently, but persistently, urged this mode of settlement, and there have been times when it seemed that England was on the point of consenting, and certainly no stronger case for the arbitration of an international controversy can be conceived or stated. At last, considerations of self-respect, as well as of national interest, compelled our Government to demand a definite answer to its suggestion of arbitration. The reply of Lord Salisbury, long delayed, was a flat refusal. This, of course, carried the implied assertion that Venezuela must yield to the demands of England or accept the alternative of force. It is incredible that a Minister of so much wisdom and experience should not have foreseen the inevitable result. The President took him at his word and laid the matter before Congress in unmistakable language, but not too plain or strong for the occasion.

The immediate response was with one voice, and it was ominous. Those who fancy that this country will change or modify its resolution, or surrender one jot or tittle of the Monroe doctrine, as I have stated it, are in error. The merits of the controversy have not as yet been considered, but the extreme gravity of the situation appeared to require that the Government should take measures to inform itself on that subject; hence the appointment of a commission for that purpose.

It would seem that England must find some honorable way out of the false position into which she has drifted. For myself, I do not perceive that the Monroe doctrine would be concerned with a direct and bona fide settlement of the boundary question between England and Venezuela, but I do not think that a purchase by England of the territory in dispute would be regarded by this Government as such a settlement. As against force, we should stand by Venezuela to the last extremity. Free from the restraints of diplomacy and its language, I have presumed to find warrant in our ancient friendship and common studies for plain words. You do not need to be told with what horror I contemplate the possibility of war with England, yet, after all war is not the greatest evil that can afflict a nation. Loss of self-respect and submission to a principle dangerous in the long run to national safety and prosperity, would be worse than immediate war with all its consequences. Moreover, war would be sure to come sooner or later. Guizot well observes that "a bad action may remain isolated, a bad principle is always fertile." But I am in hopes the storm is already blown over. If so, it will have had one good result worth more than all the trouble it has so far occasioned—it will have made the people of the two nations know each other much better than they did before, and respect each other none the less. Faithfully yours,

W. W. MACFARLAND.

To Prof. John Westlake, Cambridge University, England.

JAMESON HAD NOT EVEN VALOR

Only Four Hundred Boers Compelled Him to Surrender—The Republic Was Not Prepared for the Raid.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Mr. White, the Consul General here of the South African Republic, has made public information which he has received from the Government at Pretoria, which places a somewhat different aspect on the trouble in the Transvaal from that given in the dispatches from English sources.

It has been asserted that the Boer Government knew that a rising of the Uitlanders was intended at Johannesburg, and also of the proposed raid by Dr. Jameson, and took measures to have an overpowering force ready to quell any disturbance in Johannesburg and to meet Dr. Jameson.

According to the advices received by Mr. White, these statements are untrue. The Government only learned of the scheme of the Uitlanders and Dr. Jameson's movements Dec. 30. The Government believes that a majority of the people in Johannesburg were not aware that a rising against the authorities was mooted, and that the proposed movement was confined principally to the members of the Reform Union.

As the number of Boers who defeated Dr. Jameson, the Consul's advices show that, instead of there being from 1,500 to 1,800 of them, there were only 400 at the beginning of the fight.

These were gradually joined by small parties until there were about 800 Boers in the immediate vic

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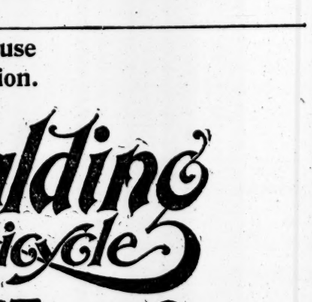

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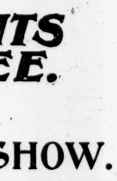

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CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Man's ingenuity was turned to good account when the design for the exhibit of E. C. Stearns & Co. began its evolution in the brain. When the electric lights enhance its beauty it stands out in relief. Early last evening when the crowd began to pour into the building and gaze curiously about, attention was transfixed in a moment by that word of light: "Stearns." The exhibit is in the centre of the building in a space 30 by 20 feet. It is luxuriously furnished with handsome rugs, costly furniture, and bright-colored bicycles. All the Stearns models are there. To offset the rich orange-hued wheels and incandescents are potted plants of elegant growth, which add considerably to the beauty of the scene. The huge sign which stretches across the interior on which "Stearns" is spelled in electric letters, is a triumph. Sprays of prettily arranged incandescents sparkle from each end of the sign.

Frank C. Riggs, who looks after the commercial interests of E. C. Stearns & Co., is the manager, and it was he who arranged this exhibit so artistically. G. H. E. Hawkins, the clever advertising man, and the "Yellow Fellow," literary man of the company, are also on hand. Others in the booth are F. Howard Tuttle, known once upon a time as the "racing giant," and the "Stearns Incandescent Tuttle." E. C. Stearns and Herbert E. Martin arrived yesterday. Among the others who ornament the Stearns booth are Jesse B. Eccleston, H. T. Dunn, H. G. Gilbert, Alfred Ely, Gil Wiesse, W. A. Doubleday of the Tourist Company, and C. Fred Ackerman, sporting editor of The Syracuse Standard.

—Riders who have ever experienced a road break-down will know how to appreciate a new "get you home" device, which is being exhibited at the show by M. Jacobson of 185 East Seventy-ninth Street. It is an attachment for making a three wheel tandem out of two ordinary wheels by coupling the front fork of one on to the rear of another. The inventor is jubilant over the success he is meeting with. He is showing his invention in the top tier of the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden, and yesterday he completed arrangements to form a stock company for the manufacture of the attachments. Mr. Jacobson has also refused many flattering offers for the purchase of the invention. It is said that this tandem attachment makes a better and safer tandem than the ordinary two wheel tandems. It is a simple arrangement and can be adjusted in a few minutes by taking off the front wheel of one machine, attaching its fork to the rear hub of another. It has been thoroughly tested by Mr. Jacobson during the past year, and he claims it is a success in every respect.

—S. E. Howard's Son & Co. of 21 and 23 Mercer Street, New-York, are taking orders by the thousands for their crank bicycle pump at Space No. 6 in Machinery Hall at the Garden. It is proving itself a simple and practical invention.

—Parlor G of the Fifth Avenue Hotel presented a busy scene yesterday, for it is there that Herman Boker & Co. are showing their extensive line of bicycles and bicycle sundries. The Eldredge is their high-grade wheel. The frame is made from the best one-and-an-eighth-inch seamless tubing, and the wheel has light detachable sprockets, barrel hubs, mahogany-finished wood rims, and the spokes are set into the wood rims in eyelets. Both men's and ladies' models are finished in black or maroon. The Belvedere, which sells for $90, has the same specifications as the Eldredge, except that the tubing is one inch in place of one and an eighth inch. The I X L, the medium-grade wheel, sells for $85, and has one-and-an-eighth-inch tubing in all parts of the frame except the top bar, which is made of one-inch tubing. Messrs. Funke and Calhoun, who have charge of the exhibit, say that both the wheels and the large line of lamps they handle are having a surprisingly large sale.

—As anticipated, the stands occupied by the Waltham Manufacturing Company, makers of Orient cycles, were besieged by an anxious crowd all last evening, clamoring for an Orient souvenir, which is a sterling silver spoon. The new features of the Orient, of course, attracted a great deal of attention, the machine itself having several unique improvements. The main ones are pedals adjustable to the width of the foot, universal saddle posts, and a new pattern of handle bar. A 26-inch full nickel wheel, built to the order of Master Leroy See, for use in his fancy riding entertainments, is also shown, along with the medals won by this youthful rider in 1895. The Waltham people have a large force of their salesmen explaining the merits of their machines. C. H. Metz, the President and mechanical genius of the company, has arrived and will take in the sights and renew old acquaintances.

—Owing to delay in getting their 1896 models, John McClave & Sons, makers of the Colonial bicycles, was one of the firms unable to get a good location at the show. The firm is, however, doing a rushing business in the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden. Their new models are receiving high commendation, and the indications are that their output this season will be very large. The firm is inviting all persons interested in bicycles to their retail warerooms, 377 Fifth Avenue, where they claim to have as fine a variety of any one make of wheels as ever shown. It is a cycle show of itself, where the Colonial can be seen to very good advantage. The Colonial is made in seven different models, and varies in weight from seventeen to thirty-eight pounds.

—A "freak" bicycle is not a "freak" till it has ceased to exist. This is not an empty paradox, but is intended to convey the fact that in the light of past experience cycle riders and manufacturers are becoming chary about pronouncing a stark novelty a "freak" until it has been proved to be such under the law of the survival of the fittest. It has been a lesson of experience that some of the things promptly denounced as "freaks" have ousted old patterns and become universal types.

—In the light of the new shingle at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, reading, "Fred J. Titus Co.," the confession of "Fred" of his guilt in the alleged "deal" at Louisville, for which Titus, Cabanne, and Murphy were suspended, is not so astonishing. If Titus is going into the trade and intending to quit racing, it will make little difference to him, and if he can save the others by becoming scapegoat, so much the better.

—Algxander Strauss, who is positively known to be in the tire business, leading three of his flock of nine about in a chase for souvenirs, is one of the sights at the show enjoyed by the trade people. "Andy" Cahill stopping in front of a stand which is exhibiting a freak and extolling its merits to passers-by is another joke that helps to while away the busy hours under the big Garden roof.

—Ernest R. Franks, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, announced last night that the number of visitors from out of town to the Cycle Show is astonishing. He indorsed more than 1,100 railroad certificates yesterday.

—As yet very little has developed of the trade deals with the Class B men and the "pros." Bold is pretty certain to sign a contract with the Pope people, and last night he declared that it would all be settled this week.

—The $1,000 united States bicycle, built especially for Lillian Russell, which i son exhibition at Stand No. 103, is attracting large crowds. It is one of the features of the show.

—Visitors at the show stands listen eagerly to all the mechanical explanations offered.

Compromised for One-fourth.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 20.—The suit brought by David F. Watson, employed by the Long Island News Company, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, has been settled out of court. Mrs. Watson was injured in June by falling from a North Beach car, which was suddenly started without warning. An action to recover $5,000 damages was begun by Mr. Watson. The action was compromised by the company for $1,250.

DR. CONRAD.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
PRIVATE SANITARIUM, 117 WEST 47TH ST., Formerly 24th St. Hours, 1 to 7 P. M.

A SHOW WITHOUT AN EQUAL

Bicycling Enthusiasts Pack Madison Square Garden.

A MASS OF LIGHT, COLOR, AND WHEELS

Some of the Striking Features in the Mechanical Line—Features that Amuse the Crowd—Big Trade Representation.

IN the face of the tremendous crowd that packed Madison Square Garden last evening, talk of abandoning cycle shows seems nonsensical. It would have been impossible to have packed more people in the Garden than were there last evening. As it was, one got a good idea of how a sardine must feel when packed in his little box of oil, if he is capable of feeling at that time. At about 9 o'clock moving about the Garden was attended with something pretty close to discomfort, unless one went where the crowd wished one to go. Men and women were carried along as the crowd willed it, and there was little relief when a rush was made for the four galleries above the main floor.

But such a crush had its benefits for the occupants of the spaces that are skyward. These had for their exhibits a better inspection than they would have received had the crowd been less on the main floor, in all probability.

For all of the crush and the discomforts, there was compensation, however, in the display made by the exhibitors. The Garden was a mass of light and color and positive luxury. In the spaces occupied by the Wolff-American Company, the Spaldings, Stearns, the Gormully-Jeffrey Company, the Liberty people, the Crescent people, the Cleveland people, the Barnes people, the

Up-to-Date Cranks.

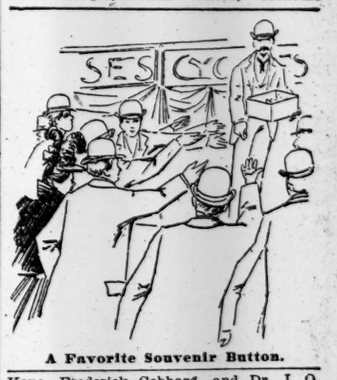
Waverly people, and others, there were luxurious lounges and easy chairs where ladies were invited to sit and rest from the struggles incident to trying to get about the Garden.

Everywhere lights. That of the Lowell Arms Company was the most brilliant, and converted the booths occupied by their modest display of Diamond bicycles into a spot even more light than day. The lights were pure white, blazoning forth the name of the firm, with a diamond at one end of the sign and a heart, the firm's trade mark, at the other, several hundred incandescent globes being used. The Liberty people had their name and a copy of their trade mark in the brightest of red light over their booth, the lights being so arranged that after burning in full for a time they faded out and then gradually sprang into full view again, the crimson flash beginning at one end of the sign and spreading over the whole slowly and very effectively, thus making a startling and strikingly effective sign.

Fully half the booths have some sort of design in electric lights, even to those away up near the roof. The Barnes people, whose booths are decorated entirely in white, with just enough dashes of purple to prevent a ghastly effect, have a pair of huge wheels revolving rapidly, the rim of one made of white lights and of the other of purple lights.

Over the main entrance is a clever arrangement of lights to represent a waving American flag. The illusion is carried out by the rapid opening and closing of the circuit, so that the lights give the effect of a flag waving in the air. At the opposite end of the Garden is the huge bicycle constantly in motion, and making that end one mass of dancing, flashing light. Over all, and helping out greatly in the general effect, were the thousands of lights in the dome of the Garden, which glittered among the hundreds of American pennants used in forming the tri-colored canopy spread out over all this costly and strikingly effective show.

In the crowd that saw the show last night were men in evening dress, women in evening attire, and several delegations from local bodies of wheelmen, who made things very merry. Among those noticed in the throng last evening were: George De Forest Grant, Frederick Allien, James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the National Horse Show; Miss Pomeroy, who frequently follows the Ocean County Hounds at Lakewood, N. J., and her cousin, Miss Goddard of Providence; Frank B. Tracy of Brooklyn, Jordan L. Mott and George Work, the pigeon shots; Walter Watson, Harry Kane, Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, E. W. Saportas, Frederick Jones, Frank R. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Larkin, ex-Judge Charles D. Ingersoll, V. A. Blaque, Frank Wilcox, Grenville



A Favorite Souvenir Button.

Kane, Frederick Gebhard, and Dr. J. O. Green, stewards of the National Steeple Chase Association; William P. Bacon of Brooklyn, Robert Van Bosterck, Gilbert J. Herbert, Harry Watrous, W. T. Lawson, Leonard Jacob, John D. Cheever, and George Lawrence Myer of the Rockaway Polo Club, H. K. Bloodgood, the Hackney breeder; Richard F. Carman, the noted whip; Simeon Jones, Clarence Wild, Thomas A. Maitland of the Westchester Horse Show Association, Harry Julian and Charles W. Smith of the National Horse Show Association staff.

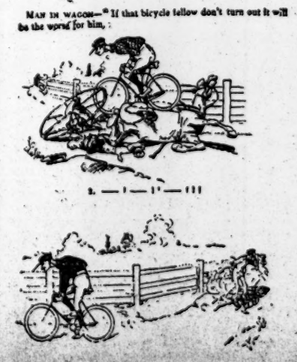
The fight for the location of the National meet of the League of American Wheelmen was made evident yesterday, the salesmen at many of the booths wearing a blue badge on which was the declaration that they were in favor of that city for the meet of 1896. The Toledo boomers, if there were any, had no badges out, and did their work quietly.

Even the mud and the slime of the street did not prevent a large attendance at the afternoon session, the first matinée of the show. A majority of those present between 2 and 5 o'clock were ladies, who had evidently taken a couple of hours from their social engagements to see the wonderful show of wheels. While much of the brilliancy of the show is lacking in the daylight, there is still enough left in the cycles themselves to claim the attention of an enthusiast, and most of the afternoon, visitors are enthusiastic riders, people who go there to study models and who understand the complexities of the wheels, those things that are about as manifest to the unlearned as are the different accents in a line of Hebraic characters.

Do not put the average wheelwoman down as a creature who thinks only of her personal appearance when awheel and knows nothing about the mechanism of her favorite toy. She is thoroughly "up" in

NOTHING STOPS HIM

MAN IN WAGON—"If that bicycle fellow don't turn out it will be the worst for him."



Man in Wagon—Well, I'll be —!

(Copyrighted, 1896, by The Judge Publishing Company.)

all that there is to know about a wheel, and will ask mere pertinent questions and get at the meat of the matter quicker than the average man, who grows bungling about the Garden trying to solve some of the intricacies of the new things in tires and gears and sprocket wheels and all things of that sort. What the bicycle woman does not know about the new models and the various improvements in the wheels after a couple of hours' study at the show is absolutely not worth knowing.

The souvenir sharp is different, and there are hundreds of her scattered about. It looks as if she had paid a half dollar to get into the Garden in order to get a quarter of a dollar's worth of souvenirs, and she knows no more about a wheel when she comes out than she did when she went in. But she does not know where are to be found the prettiest among the souvenirs and where it is easy to get them and where it is a difficult matter. She gets a big paper sack that is furnished by the Bidwell-

A Souvenir Fiend.

Tinkham people and starts off on a tour of the hall. Catalogues and music land in the bag. Stick pins find a place on the lapels of her jacket, and ribbon badges keep them company. If there are buttonholes in the jacket, each one is usually decorated with the button of some maker. She does not dodge even the booths where pipes and cigarettes are given away. All is fish that comes to her net, and she will instinctively dodge all the booths at which there are no attractions in the way of souvenirs. Then, well tired out, she goes home nappy, to gloat over a less fortunate neighbor who missed some of the trinkets that she captured.

She is, of course, a victim of that old joke that has been in existence ever since the first bicycle show was held. A bad boy is always the cause of her discomfiture.

"They are giving away silver rings up at the stand of the New Departure Bell Company," says the mischievous kid, to his companion. "I got a nice one, where is yours?"

That is enough. Off starts that souvenir hunter, and when she locates the stand she goes up to the ebony individual clothed in a spotless suit of white flannel, and asks him for a souvenir. What she gets is a catalogue. Then, she remarks, casually, "Why, my friend, Mrs. Smith got a silver ring here. Can't I get one, too?"

"Certainly, madam," says the bland darky, "one of the very same kind." Then he turns and rings a silver bell. The lady usually retires as gracefully as possible under the circumstances and goes on a still hunt for the small boy who sent her on such a wildgoose chase.

A couple of the visitors had a little joke on "Joe" Hill of the Syracuse Company yesterday. Mr. Hill spent some ten minutes descanting on the merits of the Syracuse wheel to the pair, and was sure that he had secured a couple of prospective customers. While he was doing his most eloquent work the gentleman took from his pocket a pad and wrote thereon:

"Have you any souvenirs?"

Hill nearly fell in a fit. He had been wasting his oratory on a couple of deaf-mutes. He went and talked violently at the corner of a desk for five minutes.

League of American Wheelmen are having a quiet little laugh over a little incident that has resulted in barring from the "Royal" boxes, which are the headquarters of the league, both of the candidates for the Presidency of the league. As the story goes Mr. Willison, who is now the President of the league, suggested that it would hardly be proper for the rival candidates for the Presidency of the league, or the boomer for the national meet to use the boxes as headquarters for their political work. To this the New-York Division authorities readily assented. So Stanton Elliott of Boston, poet laureate of the league, when he arrived at the Garden found that he would be compelled to do his electioneering outside of the boxes, and that he could not pose there. Mr. Willison, too, was debarred from making the box his headquarters, as he is a candidate for re-election, rather to his disgust. He had forgotten that his request was going to react against himself.

So President Willison wanders about the Garden with an ever-watchful eye on those boxes, and to his disgust sees Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division sitting in state there. The joke on Willison is that Mr. Potter is one of the strongest advocates for the election of Mr. Elliott. And the Marylander thinks he has scored more bull's-eyes than he meant to.

THE MIDGET SOUVENIR.

Transformed from a Living Skeleton by Riding a Bicycle.

Like a series of inflated air-balloons jointed together like a string of many-sized sausages in a Second Avenue delicatessen store, there sits in a booth near the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, "Baby Bliss." He is said to be the largest bicycle rider on earth, and the champion heavy-weight of the universe. Habited in a sweater that was once worn as a chest-protector by the late-lamented elephant Jumbo, with red stockings that are utterly un-golfish, and that would make comfortable wristlets for Central Park's hippopotamus, "Baby Bliss" sits or stands all day and throughout the evening and distributes circulars advertising the America bicycle.

Listen to the siren song of his chum, a little fellow that "Baby Bliss" could tuck away in one of his vest pockets: "Ladies and Gentlemen—This is our souvenir, but we can't give him away, because there is but one like him, and even if you had him it would take more money to feed him every week than it would to provide your family, present and prospective, with one of our finest make of racing wheels. Stand up, Baby, and show the ladies what a shapely mountain of flesh you are, and how well your bicycle suit fits you. Every one of our wheels is tested to allow "Baby" to ride a mile in 1:47 5-6, which is now his record, and will remain the record of the world for men of his weight until "Baby" gets playful some afternoon and cuts it down a few seconds.

"Mark where he stands, but be careful and not get your toes under his feet. Is he not a thing of grace and beauty? It is the healthful exercise of riding a bicycle that keeps him in good condition, but should he attempt to ride those of any other maker, disaster and the wasting away of those Sandow-like billows of flesh would surely follow. He has a contract for our machines for life.

"Baby tips the scales at 502 pounds, and is still growing, as but twenty-two greasy Summers have passed over his head. He wears a collar that measures twenty inches, a hat that measures 7⅞ in size, and a shoe that would be No. 13, if there was a shoe of that size ever made for any other than he. Two calfskins are required to make a single shoe for him, and they have to be good-sized calves at that. It takes the entire piece of cloth, 43 yards in all, to make him a suit of clothes, and his shirts have to be made out of sheeting. He measures 66 inches about his waist, 58 inches about his chest, 72 about his hips, 42 about each thigh, and 27 inches about that marvelous calf. His height is 6 feet 5½ inches, and he is the happiest man on earth, solely and only because he rides our bike.

"Before he became addicted to that habit he was a living skeleton with the Barnum show, and was exhibited in this very Garden for several seasons as such by the great Bailey, whose truthful agent, 'Tody' Hamilton, will now step forward and make affidavit to this fact or to any other that will suit the convenience of the great army of wheelmen here assembled. Mr. Hamilton's veracity has never been questioned since the days of the white elephant that he himself whitewashed and pronounced sacred when he first captured him in the wilds of the animal emporium in Hoboken. Step forward, ladies and gentlemen, and receive one of our anti-fat catalogues from the hands of 'Baby Bliss' himself. But please do not attempt to puncture his flesh with stick pins. He is not an inflated rubber tire, and will not collapse if punctured, but he is sensitive."

THE MECHANICAL SIDE

Novelties in Construction Seen at the Show.

SEXTUPLETS ATTRACT ATTENTION

They Are Mile-a-Minute Machines and Crowds Stop to See Them—Other '96 Ideas.

The Stearns sextuplet, the greatest member of the Yellow Fellow family, has two twenty-eight-inch wheels fitted with a pair of two-inch Palmer tires, weighing ten pounds; six and one-half-inch cranks, 120-inch gear, and weighs 137 pounds. It is a front steerer, the five rear men merely using dummy handles. There are two main driving chains in the centre of the frame, and the two rear sprockets are twelve inches in diameter, and are placed on each side of the frame, the object of this being to avoid the tremendous side pull which is inevitable. The chain adjustments are a new feature, being built on what is known

The Fowler Sextuplet,
Mounted by Cycling Pressmen.

as the eccentric system. The total length of the sextuplet over all is 12½ feet.

The Fowler sextuplet weighs 137½ pounds. Its wheel base is 125 inches; its length over all 156 inches; diameter of wheels, 30 inches; diameter of tires, which are the largest ever made, 2½ inches, and the gear, a compound one, is 153 inches. It is enameled a beautiful shade of blue. The fork crown and front forks are a remarkable piece of construction. The diagonal stays, of which there are six, are built on the usual truss form that is used on all the Fowler product.

Another novelty is the Dayton triplet. This has a triple fork crown, and is the only triplet in the show. The Dayton tandem ladies' wheel is also the only tandem ladies' wheel on exhibition. There are, however, a number of what are called combination tandems, built to carry a man and a woman, the woman usually riding on the front seat. The Fowler Company, however, show a tandem having a diamond frame in front and a double drop frame in the rear, so that the female rider can occupy the rear seat. Nearly all the prominent makers are showing tandems, and the Syracuse Company show one built with a truss frame, having a triple fork crown, the chain traveling in the centre of the frame, and weighing but 26 pounds.

The Wolff-American Company shows a duplex tricycle on which is mounted a maxim gun weighing fifty-seven pounds, and which is capable of discharging 600 shots a minute, the total weight of the entire equipment being about 100 pounds. The United States Bicycle Company exhibits a bicycle built for Lillian Russell, which is said to be worth $1,000. The entire frame is silver, plated with gold trimmings.

The Pope Manufacturing Company shows one of its ordinary road bicyoles, and which has been decorated by Tiffany & Co., and is now valued at $500. The handles bar grips are made of ivory, covered with solid silver filigree; it has a solid silver bell; the fork crown, the top and bottom of the head and crank bracket are also covered by solid silver filigree work. The black leather saddle is also bordered with the same material.

Owing to the almost general fixity of pattern, the first impression that a visitor to the show has, after he has seen the novelties just mentioned, is that there is little that is really new to examine, with the exception of a few alleged freaks. To the mechanic, or, rather, the visitor with a mechanical turn of mind, there is a vast amount of really meritorious detail hidden in the construction of the bicycles exhibited. These hidden details need to be explored deeply in order thoroughly to appreciate the efforts that the skilled artificers in bicycle construction have evolved since the last show.

The up-to-date bicycle has been aptly described as being a bridge on wheels, and certainly no part of its construction has received more attention than the frame.

Construction of Frames.

The frame usually consists of seven or eight pieces of tubing, brazed to either drop forged or sheet steel connection. After the bicycle frame is enameled it is extremely difficult to say what these connections are. Originally all bicycles were built with drop forged connections, or connections made from steel castings. During the past year or two sheet steel stampings have been largely used.

The Pope Manufacturing Company has always used steel forgings, and shows samples of their forgings in the rough which weigh fifteen and a half pounds to the set. This same set, when finished, weighs only five pounds. The Western Wheel Works, the makers of the Crescent, use stampings altogether, even going so far as to make their sprocket of a stamping.

The Gendron and Lyndhurst Companies use what is known as the lap-raising system, doing away with both forgings and stampings. There exists also a great variety of fork crowns. The Pope Company uses a plain single crown. The Liberty Company shows a stamped double hollow crown. The Orient Company uses a double-truss crown. Nearly all the makers are using reinforced joints, many of them using them on the exterior as well as on the interior of the tube.

Among the novelties in rear forks is a bicycle exhibited by George Hendee, the old racing champion, having a four-and-a-half-inch tread, and which is accomplished by using one-and-an-eighth-inch D-shaped tubing. The United States Cycle Company also exhibits a D-shaped rear-fork construction. The Stearns Company builds its racing wheel and a special road wheel having ovoid-shaped rear forks, and thus dispenses with the usual offset on the chain side. The Classic, built by Louis Rosenfeld & Co., also has an ovoid tubing for its rear forks. The Peerless Manufacturing Company also shows a model having D-shaped rear forks. The National Bicycle exhibits show what they call a rear-fork stiffener, which consists of a double section of stampings brazed together, which are brazed into the crank hanger and carry the usual offset, so that the rear forks fit into the stamping and run straight from the stampings to the rear axle.

The Fox Machine Comany uses what it calls increased tubing in the tube that runs from the crank axle bracket to the seat pillar. The tube is of a diagonal shape at the bottom, where it measures 1½ inches, and tapers to 1¼ inches at the top, where it is perfectly concentric.

The Premier Company builds its frame entirely of what is known as helical tubing. This differs from the cold-drawn tubing by being spirally drawn and twisted. The frames of the Spalding bicycle are made of swaged tapered tubing, which is large in the centre, and tapers with increased thickness of gauge toward the ends, giving great strength at the joints. The Keating frame has the diagonal stay, curved just before it reaches the bottom bracket.

Ladies' wheels of the drop-frame pattern may be classed as being about in four styles. The Columbia, Liberty, and Wolf show them with the double-curved loop frame, many of the other makers showing them with both main tubes perfectly straight from the head to the crank bracket, and others varying these by making the lower tube straight and the upper tube curved.

The Aluminum Company shows a ladies' wheel having only one tube from head to bracket, cast entirely of aluminum. The Eagle ladies' wheel carries two upper tubes side by side, in addition to the straight lower one. In the Keating ladies' wheel the upper tube is so curved over the crank hanger that it makes the diagonal upper stay out of the same piece of tubing. One of the most original frame constructions shown is the Owen pyramid, which is a realization of C. E. Duryea's idea. The frame is shaped like a triangle, the saddle being attached to the apex of it. It is mounted and steered like the regular pattern safety, but it looks as if it might be eccentric in its steering.

A companion side-seated bicycle, having only two wheels, weighing about forty pounds, is so arranged that two men or two women can ride it, and in fact, one person can ride it alone. The balance of weight on it is so peculiarly arranged that the difference of weight in the riders makes no difference in the riding of the machine. The Whitman Saddle Company also shows a tricycle that can be worked either by hand levers or by foot power, or by both together, at will. Very few tricycles are seen in the show, and they have evidently not again sprung into popular favor.

The Tinkham carriers, which are really tricycles, having a large body, or box, for carrying merchandise, seem to be the only horseless vehicles in the show, but even these are propelled by manumotive power. The Outing carrier consists of a cart with a body, which can be attached to any regular bicycle. A number of superb miniature bicycles are shown, the Sterling showing one half size, the Outing half size, and the Sagamore Company one-quarter size. The United States Bicycle Company shows a miniature drop-frame bicycle with sixteen-inch wheels, which is full nickeled all over.

A very remarkable ice cycle is exhibited at the Warwick stand. It is not a bicycle frame converted to this purpose, but has been built specially with a view to the peculiar side strains that a vehicle of this construction is subject to. At the Crescent stand is a bicycle built of wood by a farmer's boy in Monmouth County, the only metal work about it being the steering head, which consists of a pair of rusty strap hinges. The wheels are solid disks of wood on which flat pieces of rubber are nailed. It has evidently seen hard service, for it shows signs of rough usage.

The makers of the Classic show an eccentric chain adjuster, which, instead of being operated at the rear axle, as usual, is operated at the crank hanger.

The frame of the men's Luminum bicycle is cast in one piece, and is said by experts to be the most remarkable casting of an aluminium alloy ever produced.

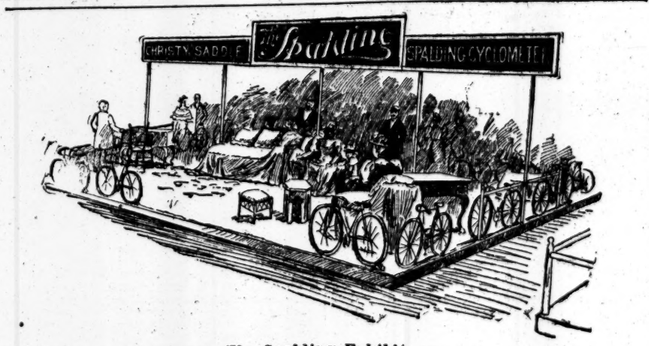
During the continuance of the show THE NEW-YORK TIMES will publish daily detailed descriptions of the various parts that go to make up a complete bicycle. On Wednesday this column will treat of wheels, their tires, rims, spokes, hubs, and bearings. Also the various constructions of crank hangers, crank axles, cranks, and pedals.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

A Glance at New 1896 Wheels That Are Shown.

HE Fowler catalogue is one of the most artistic of the many fine ones given away at the show. It contains all about the wheels of this house; models of which are shown in their finely appointed booth on the north side of the Garden. The list of wheels comprises the Roadster, Ladies' Regular, King B Racer, and the Fowler Tandem, (combination.) The Fowler idea is: "Few words, but great deeds." They are making a line of wheels of which they are very proud, and they want the world to know it. The success of the Fowler has been phenomenal. They claim for it that it has more strength and rigidity to the square inch than many other wheels have to their whole frames.

The aim of the Fowlers has always been the same. They are still improving, inventing, and contriving, and they claim that the Fowler for 1896 is without a peer in every detail and on every point, and will be continued to be kept so. The Fowler was the first bicycle built with a truss frame. The truss frame divides the seat



The Spalding Exhibit.

post tubing into a small fork, or truss, both ends of which connect with the crank shaft bracket.

This method of manufacturing is a most important way of increasing the strength and rigidity of the entire frame. With each downward stroke of the pedal a severe wrench is given to the crank bracket, and, naturally, a frame with a brace at this point is stronger than a frame with only one post in the centre. The Fowler has some reinforcements which will appeal to the public. Tapered reinforcements were used exclusively in the Fowler for 1895. They tapered at the shock, and the strain was reduced to a minimum, so that when it struck the frame the shock would be weak and unable to do harm, while the ordinary reinforcement cut straight off at right angles would allow the shock to strike the frame with much more force.

In examining reinforcements in the factory taken from wheels which had sustained injury it was found that in nearly every case the base of tubing, constituting the reinforcement, had rolled around, and therefore constituted but a very poor protection to what it was supposed to give. In the Fowlers for 1896 has been used a new and improved tapered reinforcement, of which the edges are turned in, which will prevent all overlapping.

The exhibit of A. G. Spalding & Brothers is Spaces Nos. 120 to 127, inclusive, in the centre of the Garden, and, with the comfortable couches and chairs, where all are welcome to stop and rest and admire the Spalding line, there is always a large and appreciative crowd.

There are twenty-one bicycles exhibited, including eighteen Spaldings, three Credendas, and the Spalding tandem. The Spaldings are shown in four different models, including the ladies' wheel, which models are in three heights of frame, weights running from nineteen to twenty-five pounds.

The new Spalding tandem attracts more general attention than anything else, and is causing much favorable comment from all classes of riders. The changes, however, in the construction of the single wheels are such as to cause the experts to pay strict attention to details. The Spalding of 1896 is considerably changed in point of construction, although it appears the same as the 1895 pattern. The tubing is of the swaged order, being 1⅛ inches in the centre, and tapering to 1 inch at the connections, and, where ⅞ inch is used, tapering to ¾ inch. In this manner lightness is gained without the sacrifice of strength, while the difference in the size is hardly perceptible. The fork crown is materially changed. The head of the tube is slit and lapped around the cross-piece which forms the crown. A lug in the head passes through the cross-piece, and the forks are reinforced below the cross-piece, and slit again below this, a fish-mouth reinforcement being placed thereon. All this, when riveted and brazed, forms a very complete and strong crown.

The new Spalding tandem has a double top bar and also double rear stays; in other respects the Spalding construction is seen throughout. The machine is of very graceful lines, and the finish of a very high order. A slight change is also made in the method of fastening the crank, the crank axle end being of a triangle shape now. Last year a single flange was noticed on the rear hub, while this year it has been replaced with a double, thus doing away with a receptacle for dirt. An oil trough in the crank hanger has been placed so as to prevent the oil from going to waste and lodging in the bottom of the bracket rather than in the cups, where it belongs.

There is also a good display of bicycles finished in nickel and different colors of enamel.

The electric sign, with the well-known Spalding trade mark in the centre and the Christy saddle and the Spalding cyclometer on each side, help to make the exhibit the most attractive in the Garden.

The Spalding exhibit is in charge of C. C. Morgan. At Spalding's stand each night are A. G. Spalding, J. W. Spalding, J. W. Curtiss, and W. T. Brown.

VISITORS PROMINENT IN THE TRADE

Many Agents Register at the Bureau of Information.

The arrival of trade agents yesterday was extraordinarily large, nearly every city and State east of the Mississippi being represented. Among those who registered at the Bureau of Information during the day were:

O. W. Andrew, New-London.
Allen Aldrich, Providence.
S. A. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. H. Brandt, Hartford.
George D. Buckley, Fitchburg, Mass.
C. E. Brayton, Syracuse.
H. F. Campbell, Holyoke, Mass.
George Collister, Cleveland.
O. J. Clough, Worcester.
C. D. Cutting, Chicago.
Charles M. Donohoe, Lynn, Mass.
David Harry Darling, Brooklyn.
I. N. Nann, New-Haven.
A. H. Funke, New-York.
N. D. Griffin, Gloversville, N. Y.
J. Lee Greenleaf, Indianapolis.
D. H. Gordon, Newark.
Robert D. Gould, Fitchburg.
Louis Cuyler, New-York.
J. C. Greenleaf, Peoria.
Trusdell Gorham, Marshall, Mich.
Robert Gentle, Elizabeth, N. J.
George K. Garwood, Stockton, N. J.
William H. Hayden, Worcester.
Thomas Hay, Indianapolis.
Frederick H. Hunger, New-York.
Howard Hoffman, Brooklyn.
Gardner Hathaway, Marblehead, Mass.
A. J. Hammond, Lynn.
A. H. Huxley, Boston.
William H. Haggett, Portland, Me.
C. S. Henshaw, Brooklyn.
F. C. Hegeler, Cleveland.
N. B. Jennigen, Philadelphia.
Frank Jennings, Boston.
A. R. Keating, Fond du Lac, Wis.
J. D. Keating, Springfield, Mass.
J. R. C. Cross, New-York.
W. H. Kirkpatrick, Chicago.
H. G. Kimball, Montclair, N. J.
R. F. Kelsey, Hartford.
F. J. Lang, Fond du Lac, Wis.
C. Albert Lyon, Lynn.
C. H. Lamson, Boston.
H. C. Ladd, Buffalo.
J. H. Leonard, New-York.
George W. Marble, Plymouth, Ind.
G. A. Marble, Plymouth.
J. C. Merwin, New-York.
W. C. Marion, Jr., Indianapolis.
E. W. McCarlin, Chicago.
George C. Mattey, Hackensack, N. J.
A. W. Mainland, Cleveland.
J. W. Minnig, Reading, Penn.
E. N. Meyer, New-York.
C. A. Mann, Buffalo.
Daniel Nast, New-York.
William H. Newman, New-York.
C. K. Plumb, Chicago.
Arthur Preyer, New-York.
James Pace, Auburn, N. Y.
J. C. Pierres, New-York.
Frank Price, Chicago.
W. H. Pedersen, New-York.
E. R. Pughs, Cleveland.
Reuben Punnett, Rochester.
A. L. Prentiss, Buffalo.
G. Y. Patterson, Chicago.
Fred Pattee, Indianapolis.
C. G. Percival, Boston.
Edgar Park, New-York.
George W. Pratt, Chicago.
J. F. Palmer, Chicago.
G. Fred Pollock, Paterson, N. J.
Forest Peabody, Lowell.
C. E. Pipor, Lakeport, N. H.
George G. Pierre, Philadelphia.
Le Grand Pierce, Pittsburg.
Arthur Payne, New-York.
Frank M. Rowan, Boston.
Charles Rosencran, Long Branch.
Charles P. Roat, Chicago.
William L. Ross, Bosten.
Y. W. Ralph, Philadelphia.
J. L. Rodman, New-York.
C. B. Rice, Oswego.
John Jay Ross, Marshall, Mich.
John C. Stake, Chicago.
Charles K. Starr, New-York.
George Story, New-York.
L. S. Stillwell, New-York.
A. L. Starkweather, New-York.
Frank P. Sibley, Boston.
W. A. Stockley, St. Louis.
Lee Sturgess, Chicago.
H. P. Seyden, Little Falls.
A. G. Spalding, New-York and Chicago.
Will R. Steele, Corry, Penn.
H. R. Smith, Syracuse.
C. F. Smith, Indianapolis.
T. F. Tully, Lynn.
H. K. Teller, Unadilla, N. Y.
F. Ward Tuttle, Syracuse.
M. J. Ward, Unadilla, N. Y.
W. B. Willson, New-York.
G. Winturn Warden, New-York and London.
C. J. Walters, Tonawanda.
George K. Barrett, Chicago.
G. A. Boyer, Cleveland.
W. H. Butler, Worcester.
W. Hicks Bell, Philadelphia.
P. J. Berlo, Boston.
H. Crowther, Cleveland.
James J. Carr, Auburn, N. Y.
C. E. Davies, New-York.
H. L. Doullard, New-York.
G. V. K. Greene, New-York.
W. A. Gray, Westborough, Mass.
E. C. Hinch, New-York.
J. C. Herron, Trenton.
Charles A. Miller, Syracuse.
William J. McCormick, Kalamazoo, Mich.
William Shirley, Chicago.
B. V. H. Schultz, Chicago.
R. A. Strong, New-York.
E. D. Sapportas, New-York.
Frank O. Starkton, Newark.
C. Hudson Smith, Montreal, Canada.
George H. Strout, Boston.
L. K. Smith, Sidney, N. Y.
C. S. Sherman, Windsor, Vt.
H. G. Shepard, New-Haven, Conn.
A. M. Straight, Chicago.
Sam S. Thorpe, Jr., Cleveland.
Lin B. Thomas, Cleveland.
C. E. Teale, Plainfield, N. J.
George S. Wall, Germantown, Penn.
F. J. Wagner, Chicago.
M. L. Walley, Jr., Auburn, N. Y.
Frederick E. Wright, Hamilton, Ohio.
John N. Willys, Cleveland.
E. J. Willis, New-York.
John M. Warren, Worcester.
W. H. Williams, Pittsburg.
Charles Wagner, Peoria.
Thomas Wilt, Chicago.
J. T. Wherett, Newark.
F. K. Wood, Philadelphia.
John Williams, Chicago.
John Walters, Tonawanda.

Meetings of Cycle Board of Trade.

A number of important meetings of the Cycle Board of Trade have been scheduled for the present week. They are as follows:

To-day, at Noon.—Meeting of the Executive Committee, at which the Chairman and all committees appointed by it will make their reports. 2:30 P. M.—Meeting of the Board of Directors to consider such business as may properly come before it; the election of new members will also take place, and there will be reports from committees and officers. The report to stockholders will also be read.

Wednesday, Jan. 22—12 M.—The stockholders' annual meeting, adjourned from the Association's New-York office on Jan. 15. At this meeting the reports of the officers and Board of Directors will be received, and these reports and such other business as may come before it will be considered. New Directors will be put in nomination and elected. 3 P. M.—Meeting of the Board of Directors for the election of officers, appointment of committees, and such other business as may come before it.

Thursday, Jan. 23, 12 M.—The new Executive Committee will meet and nominate the new standing committees which it proposes to submit to the new Board of Directors for appointment. 2:30 P. M.—At this meeting the Board of Directors will appoint the new standing committees and provide for a general meeting.

Friday, Jan. 24, 12 M.—General meeting of new officers, Directors, and committees, stockholders, and members, and the cycle trade generally. The installation of the officers will occur at this meeting, and there will be the usual addresses, papers, reports, &c., and the consideration of such matters of general interest to the cycle trade as may come before it.

The Musical Programme.

The military band, under the leadership of Prof. d'Aquin, furnishes some excellent music during both the afternoon and evening performances. The rendition of the catchy TIMES March last evening made a decided hit with the crowd, who at intervals stopped their search for souvenirs and inspection of wheels long enough to applaud the popular selections. The programme for to-day is as follows:

AFTERNOON.

Part I.

March, "Ueber Land".....Faust
Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppé
Waltz, "Im Gruenen".....Sahm
Medley, "College Songs".....Tobani
Polka, "Hurry Up".....Ronalds
Selection, "Boccaccio".....Suppé
Gavotte, "Ever Thine".....Weise
Medley, "Grand Plantation".....Beyer

Part II.

March, "Gustave".....Steleske
Overture, "Le Serment".....Auber
Waltz, "Chantilly".....Waldteufel
Cocoanut Dance.....Herman
Medley, "Songs of the Day".....De Witt
Polka, "Old China".....Clodomir
Grand March, "Tannhauser".....Wagner

EVENING.

Part I.

March, "The Honeymoon".....Rosey
Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
Waltz, "My Charmer".....Waldteufel
Popular medley of the latest songs....De Witt
Mazurka, "Blue Violets".....Gungl
Grand selection, "Erin".....Basquit
Grand descriptive piece, "The Forge in the Forest".....Michaelis

Part II.

March, "Washington Post".....Sousa
Overture, "Massaniello".....Auber
Waltz, "La Gitana".....Buccalosi
Descriptive fantasie on drinking songs, "A Night's Frolic".....Herman
Hertsblechen Tyrolienne.....Faust
Grand selection, "Ye Olden Times"....Beyer
Galop, "Pomona".....Leutner

Auction Sales.

COOKE'S ROOMS.

JEFFERSON WILMURT, AUCTIONEER.

JUSTUS COOKE,
(ESTABLISHED 1869.)

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

A rare collection of Antiques and Modern Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Solid Silver, Articles of Vertu, &c., &c.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.

COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.

GALLERY SALESROOM.

5 OLD IVORY FIGURES,
18 inches high, finely carved out of one piece, the largest and finest in existence.
100 PIECES OF ENGLISH STERLING SILVER in novel and desirable shapes.

Rare old English Furniture, in Sideboards, Tables, Cabinets, China Closets, Beautiful Chairs, Hall Pieces, Library Sets, Buffets, Plate Racks, in beautiful mahogany, old carved oak, magnificent marqueterie, &c., of the desirable Chippendale, Adam, and Sheraton manufacture; English Gilt Mirrors, Carved Ivories, Birmingham (Eng.) Brass Bedsteads, Brass Fire Sets, Old Prints, Old Delft, Hispano-Moresque Vases, Elegant Gilt Cabinet Over Mantles, and Girandoles; Parlor Furniture upholstered in "Teniers" Tapestry, Moorish Plaques, Curios, &c.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Rich modern Furniture by the best makers. Superb Gilt Reception Suite, Parlor Chairs, Rockers, Oil Paintings, elegant Clock Sets, fine Vases, Oriental Rugs, Vernis Martin Cabinets, elegant Lamps, rich Hangings, Gilt Divans, fine Marbles, Pedestals, Mirrors, Turkish Couches, Chairs, and Rockers; Chamber Suits, Parlor and Dining Furniture, odd pieces, and a great variety of elegant household appointments of every description, all very desirable.

This sale will present an unusual opportunity to those desiring high-class goods.

On exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday.

CATALOGUES AT SALE.

FRANK H. SCHENCK.....Auctioneer
Successor to
EDWARD SCHENCK.
Established 1851

Grand Sale of
Magnificent Household Effects,

By order of E. F. Smart, Esq.; also, other goods removed from the Herald Square and Manhattan Storage Warehouses,

the sale of which will take place on

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
January 22, 23, 24, 1896,

EACH DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AT THE

SCHENCK ART GALLERY,
35 LIBERTY STREET,

consisting of

Rich Parlor Suites, Verni-Martin and Mahogany Mirror-Back Specimen Cabinets, Bronzes, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Dresden, and Worcester Pottery, Collection of Choice Engravings and Water Colors, Oriental Rugs, Tapestries,

Magnificent Elliot Hall Chime Clock,

Magnificent Vases, Mantel Sets, Coalport Cups and Saucers, Lamps, Plates, Fish, Game, and Other Sets, &c., &c.; all of which are in the latest styles and patterns; also, odd Chairs, Pedestals,

FINE BRASS BEDS,

OLD DUTCH HALL CLOCKS,

Oak Dining Room and Library Furniture.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

INDIEN

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 30th St., near B'way. Late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Second-story rooms; southern exposure; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—PARLOR FLOOR, ONE TO SIX LIGHT rooms; desirable club or bachelor quarters. 12 East 29th St.

Winter Resorts.

THE
JEFFERSON,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.

AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.
Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

The New
GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
Garden City, Long Island,
Now Open.
WINTER SEASON.

Fifty minutes from East 34th Street Ferry via Long Island Railroad. Piazzas inclosed in glass, with southerly exposure. Heated by steam. Cuisine unexcelled. Special terms for families and season guests. For illustrated book and rates address M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, Long Island, or THE GARDEN CITY COMPANY, Room 157, No. 280 Broadway.

RETURN TO FORMER MANAGEMENT.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and information address
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augusta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 66°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

WARREN WHITE
SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.
The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.
Open All the Year.
C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.
Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

French Lawyer, University of Paris.
French lessons; also French literature. L. FRANCOIS, 125 East 29th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St.
Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Teachers.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German; conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
13 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Hotels.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

The articles reviewing the
COURSE OF BUSINESS
IN REAL ESTATE
which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is
The Most Complete
and Accurate Published.
All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so

IT IS FIFTY YEARS OLD

Celebration of Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D.

HONORED BY ALL DENOMINATIONS

Many Distinguished Guests at the Reception in the Knapp Mansion—The Rev. Sylvester Malone a Speaker.

The fiftieth anniversary of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., was celebrated last night by a reception in the Knapp mansion, Bedford Avenue and Ross Street. The reception rooms were uncomfortably crowded, not only with members of the congregation, but also with representatives of the Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and other religious denominations of Brooklyn and various suburban towns.

The guests were announced as they entered by Messrs. Baldwin, Nash, and Parker. The Reception Committee assembled in the west parlor and included the rector, the Rev. James H. and Mrs. Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. Partridge of Bedford, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Barton of Englewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wurster, and the Misses Bartlett.

Among those who came in answer to the 2,000 invitations were Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Meserole, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Col. and Mrs. A. D. Baird, Mayor and Mrs. F. W. Wurster, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gallagher, the Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Twing, Rabbi and Mrs. Wintner, Mrs. Fred Mollenhauer, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Coleman Adams, the Rev. and Mrs. Rivington D. Lord, W. H. Barnes, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Johnson, Ira B. Bamberger, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Randolph.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baeder, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Billmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Marston, the Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Callender, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Storms, the Rev. Floyd G. West, the Rev. Father Kiley, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, the Rev. and Mrs. John Britton Clark, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. Y. Satter, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Eddy, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Erskine Adams, Dean and Mrs. Cox, Gen. and Mrs. Loomis, L. Langdon, the Rev. J. D. Wells, James S. Sperry, Mr. and Mrs. John Loughran, and Archdeacon Cooper.

Snyder's band played popular airs in the ballroom. Dr. Darlington mounted the little stage in the ballroom at 9:45 o'clock, and introduced the Rev. Dr. Cox, Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation of Garden City, who was present as the representative of Bishop Littlejohn, and who read a congratulatory letter from him. The Rev. Dr. Haskins, rector of the mother parish of St. Mark's, was next introduced. Dr. Haskins recounted his reminiscences of the church, and told how Christ Church was formed, and the men who were instrumental in its organization.

The next speaker was the Rev. Sylvester Malone, one of the Regents of the State University, who received an ovation as Dr. Darlington escorted him to the platform. Father Malone prefaced his remarks by congratulating the parishioners of Christ Church and expressing his warmest thanks for the reception accorded to him.

"The fact that a man does not worship at the same altar as I do," said the venerable clergyman, "is no reason why he should not have my sympathy, love, and assistance, because he is a child of God and entitled to all the sympathy and respect that one man ought to have for another. No matter what ministrations we are engaged in, whether we are Jews, Protestants, or Roman Catholics, we are aiming at the same end."

Father Malone then eulogized the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, who was the first pastor of Christ Church. He referred to him as an "admirable man, cultured, sympathetic, liberal, and educated, who was a blessing to the community. Dr. Partridge, his successor," continued Father Malone, "was incapable of saying a bad word of any one. He was outspoken, frank, tender, and, although we differed on matters of religion, we often walked arm in arm together when bigotry was rampant everywhere, and people were wonderstruck to see a Roman Catholic clergyman walking arm in arm with one of a different faith."

Father Malone was followed by his friend, the Rev. J. D. Wells, who has been pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church for nearly fifty years.

The idea which culminated in the organization of Christ Church originated fifty years ago last Sunday, when seven members of St. Mark's Church met and decided to organize a new church to be called Christ Church. St. Mark's was at that time a very high church, and several members desired greater freedom than the restrictions of St. Mark's afforded them. In May, the church was formally organized. It met in the lecture room of what was then the Dutch Reformed Church, at South Second Street and Bedford Avenue, now called the First Reformed Church, and is situated at Clymer Street and Bedford Avenue.

The new organization decided to have instrumental music, and to that end purchased an instrument called a seraphine, by whose uncertain notes they sang, the first Sabbath morning. The young church soon erected a chapel at South Seventh and Fifth Streets, which has since become the site of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. The building was a small affair, but it was adequate for the small congregation. Five years later the chapel was moved to the present site of Christ Church, then in the middle of vast fields, and was called the "Church of the Fields." A plank walk led to it, and the chapel at once became popular with the younger people.

From this time the church rapidly increased in size and in membership. The Rev. Pierre Irving of New-York was in charge of the parish while it was forming. The first rector was the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, who remained about seven years, and who died ten years ago in Junction City, Kan., where he was pastor of the Church of the Covenant. The Rev. Alfred H. Partridge was next in charge. He was rector for twenty-seven years. It was during his incumbency that the present church was built.

The Rev. James H. Darlington, Ph. D., D. D., the present rector, has been identified with the parish for fourteen years. He is an affable and courtly clergyman, and during his pastorate the church has been remarkably successful. Dr. Darlington is assisted by the Rev. George Green, who is also one of the most popular clergymen in the Eastern District.

The church has 800 communicants, while the Sunday school has a membership of 600. It has also an industrial school for girls, with 10 teachers and 175 pupils, a Church Aid Society, Missionary Society, four circles of Kings' Daughters, St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Sisters of Bethany, No Name Circle, and a boys' Ten-Minute Society. There are 900 sittings in the church, 300 of which are free.

Went Far to Attempt Suicide.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Jan. 20.—A man past middle age and of respectable appearance was seen on Arietta Street this morning, walking slowly toward the dock at the foot of the street. A trail of blood was left on the sidewalk. He was stopped, and it was found that the blood was flowing from gashes across both wrists.

The man was arrested on a charge of attempted suicide, and was sent to the Smith Infirmary. He gave his name as F. Lussmann, and said that he lived with his son-in-law, at 28 Greenwood Street, New-Haven, Conn. He would make no explanation of how he came to be on Staten Island. He said he had slept in a barn the previous night, and had inflicted the cuts with a razor. When pressed for an explanation why he attempted to end his life, Lussmann replied, "Family difficulties." He was weak from loss of blood, but his condition is not dangerous.

Mrs. Wall's Claim Will Be Referred.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 20.—The disputed claim of Mrs. Eliza A. Wall against the National Cordage Company for $400,000, was again before Chancellor McGill to-day. E. F. C. Young, who was receiver for the company, refused to consider the claim, because the Cordage company had paid Wall & Sons $400,000 in 1890, and also because Mrs. Wall had no interest in the firm. He gave evidence to that effect to-day, and also said that the claim that the Cordage company was indebted to the firm in the sum of $950,000, was based on a fraudulent valuation of their property.

After listening to the argument, the Chancellor decided to allow Mrs. Wall to file her claim. He will also refer the matter to a Master to take testimony.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—It is very evident that the last four weeks of the present season of social doings will be very much gayer than the past eight weeks. The Charity Ball, on Jan. 28, at the Metropolitan Opera House; the ball which Perry Belmont will give on Jan. 27 at his residence, 355 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Astor's reception, next Monday, and her ball, on the night of Feb. 3, and the several private dances which are announced, will do much to redeem the unusual dullness of the past few weeks. Mrs. Astor, by the way, will give another very fine dinner to-night, when, as is customary at her dinner parties, there will be twenty-four guests. Mrs. Astor's friends are very naturally looking forward to the big ball which is to be given on the night of Feb. 3. The magnificent art gallery of Mrs. Astor's new house will be used for the ballroom. The exact number of cards to be sent out is not known, but they will probably number many hundreds. Mrs. Astor's marble palace, although needing no additional decorations, will be bedecked with flowers from the Astor conservatories at Ferncliff, near Rhinebeck, N. Y. No finer flowers are to be found in any conservatories in this country. The Superintendent of these conservatories is specially proud of the violets they produce, and this year they are said to be particularly fine. As this is one of Mrs. Astor's favorite flowers, her residence on the night of the ball will undoubtedly be superbly decorated with great clusters of them.

—The ball to be given by Perry Belmont next Monday night will be one of the chief social incidents of the season. The residence occupied for many years by the former Mme. de Barrios, and now by Mr. Belmont, is very spacious, and has a fine ballroom. Mr. Belmont leased this residence about two years ago, and sublet it for a portion of last Autumn to Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean. Bachelors who occupy houses of their own are very few, but Mr. Belmont has a fondness for entertaining, and he sets an excellent example to the other wealthy bachelors of this city. The arrangements for the ball will be even more lavish than for other entertainments given by Mr. Belmont in the past. Mrs. August Belmont, one of the most charming of New-York's matrons, will receive her brother-in-law's guests.

—Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, it is very evident, will not find it necessary to remain at home after to-day to receive applications for boxes at the annual Charity Ball, which will take place next week. THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday contained a list of boxholders, and at that time only three parterre boxes remained unsold. The list of purchasers is a much more representative one, socially, than any list for the past ten years, and it is very evident that the expectations that the ball this year will be the largest given in many seasons are destined to be fulfilled. The managers now have no fear for the success of the ball financially and socially, and they express themselves as being greatly delighted at the outcome of their efforts. Alexander Hadden has formed a Committee of Floor Managers composed of the best-known young men in New-York society. A number of the young men who promised to assist at the ball given last year made excuses at the last moment and did not appear. This year Mr. Hadden decided not to extend invitations to them, and he has selected young men upon whom he can rely. Among them will be Normand De R. Whitehouse, who has arrived from Europe just in time to be of service; Edward de Peyster Livingston, Schuyler Schieffelin, Grenville B. Winthrop, James De Wolfe Cutting, A. Newbold Morris, Jr., T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, J. Langdon Erving, Harry Palham Robbins, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Edwin A. S. Lewis, P. Bradlee Strong, Charles A. Appleton, Walter G. Gurnee, third, Francis G. Landon, and others equally prominent in the social world.

—One of the delightful social gatherings to-night will be the meeting of Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class. This class has been most successful for several seasons, which is not so surprising, for Mrs. Hall has always had the reputation of being a splendid organizer. It is unfortunate that this charming woman, owing to the fact that she is in mourning, is unable to participate this season in these functions. At the dance to-night the cotillion will be led by John B. Ogden, Jr., who will have for his partner Miss Emily Delafield, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield. The dance of this class on Feb. 4 will not be the final one for this season, as a supplementary dance will be given on April 4.

—To the regret of the young people who are so fortunate as to be members of the dancing class organized by Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. Archibald A. Watson and Mrs. George A. Trowbridge, the final dance of this season took place last night at Sherry's. Of the 150 members of the class only a few were absent. Dr. W. L. Armstrong, W. B. Trowbridge, Archibald A. Watson, Lewis M. Greer, Henry B. Kane, and George D. Cross were members of the Floor Committee. The cotillion was led by Edward C. Hartshorne. The favors were useful and ornamental, but not expensive. This class, it is understood, will be reorganized for next year. The members are endeavoring to induce Mrs. Kane and her associate patronesses to give a supplementary dance at the end of Lent.

—Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell of 33 West Seventy-first Street will give one of the largest receptions of the week on next Saturday afternoon. The drawing rooms of her house, which are done in gray and silver, will be prettily decorated with pink and white roses and tropical plants. Mrs. Mitchell has given several small entertainments this season, but the affair set for Saturday will be the first of her large functions. She will be assisted in receiving by a number of charming matrons and maids, and there will be some excellent music and a fine collation.

—The second dance of the season of the Tuesday Evening Class will take place at the Hotel Nevada to-night. The chaperons at this entertainment will be Mrs. Henry Applington, Mrs. Gustav Helmstetter, Mrs. Williams Jenkins, Mrs. Ernst Banzl, Mrs. James Murray, and Mrs. Charles Glatz.

—One of the strong social attractions for society women and men for many years has been the annual kettledrum, which has proved a fine source of income for that very worthy charity, the Samaritan Home. Mrs. Hurry, Mrs. Irvin, and Mrs. Lowrey have secured Sherry's for the afternoon of Feb. 15. Mrs. Hurry is not yet prepared to give the details for the kettledrum, but it is safe to say that it will be quite as pleasing an entertainment as those of the past. The various booths and tables will be in charge of a large contingent of prominent society women, assisted by a corps of the prettiest débutantes of this season. It is probable, as has been customary, that there will be a tea and a dance in connection with this affair.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, who returned from Europe a few days ago, accompanied by her daughters, Miss Daisy Pierson and Miss Adelaide Pierson, will introduce the latter at a reception on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 24 West Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Adelaide Pierson, like her sister, Miss Daisy Pierson, is a pretty and accomplished young woman.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and Miss Porter will be at home to-day, at 44 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Jan. 28, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, will begin a series of illustrated historical lectures this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, 125 West Forty-third Street.

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

His subject will be, "Paris, Past and Present." The course will be continued at the houses of other well-known women on Tuesdays at the same hour.

—Mrs. Newton Perkins of 65 East Fifty-second Street will give a luncheon on Saturday, in honor of Mrs. Craigie of London.

—Dr. and Mrs. Janeway of 36 West Fortieth Street have sent out cards for a small dance, at their home, on the evening of Jan. 23.

—Baron von Schwein of the German Embassy, at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb of 110 East Thirty-ninth Street has issued cards for Wednesdays until Lent.

—Mrs. Daniel Chester French of 125 West Eleventh Street will give a reception on Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Hollis of Concord, N. H.

—St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, will be the scene this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, of the marriage of Miss Florence Isabelle Preston, daughter of the late William R. Preston of New-York, to Henry Graves, Jr., of Orange, N. J. At least 1,500 cards have been sent out, and the wedding will attract to the church many people of social prominence. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church, and the bride will be given away by her brother, William Duncan Preston. The maid of honor will be Miss Daisy Graves, a sister of the bridegroom, and the best man will be Edward Graves, a brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids will be Miss Elizabeth Duncan, Miss Ethel McCormick, Miss Edith Miller, and Miss Frances Shackleton. Their gowns will be of white mousseline de soie, over white satin, and they will wear picture hats of white, trimmed with pink velvet and black feathers, and carry bunches of white roses. The bride will wear a gown of white satin, with flounces of point lace on the front of the skirt. On the corsage will be frills of lace, combined with pleated chiffon and caught with clusters of orange blossoms. The point appliqué veil will envelop the court train, and will be secured with a diamond crescent. The bride's bouquet will be of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor will wear a gown of white silk, trimmed with silver-embroidered guaze, and will carry a large cluster of white carnations. The bridal procession will go up the aisle headed by William C. Dodd and Harris Fahnestock, George Graves and Clarence Leonard, and Sidney Smith and Frederic Preston. Then will come the bridesmaids, and afterward the maid of honor. Preceding the bride will be two little flower maidens, Annie Preston and Helen Fargo. They will wear frocks of white mousseline de soie, over satin, and will carry baskets of lilies of the valley and white hyacinths. The marriage will be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, at 122 East Fifty-seventh Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bond and the Misses Bond, who have been abroad since late in October, arrived in London a fortnight ago, and will remain there until the latter part of February. Mrs. Bond was very ill for a while in Paris, and has not yet entirely recovered her health. Having sold their country establishment on the banks of the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, the Bonds will spend next Summer at Newport, where it is possible that they will lease a cottage.

—From Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday came the announcement of the engagement of Miss Ethel Thompson Arents, the second and only unmarried daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Arents, to George Howland Prentiss, the only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Philip Prentiss, formerly of New-York, and afterward of Berlin, Germany. Miss Arents is said to be an exceptionally pretty girl. She was educated in this city, at one of the Fifth Avenue institutions, and afterward studied music in Paris, where she met her future husband. After the wedding, which is announced to take place early in June, the young people will make their residence in the German capital, where Mr. Prentiss is very popular.

—At Albert Morris Bagby's musicale yesterday morning, in the ballroom at the Waldorf, the programme was as follows:

"Moonlight Sonata".....Beethoven
Edouard Hesselberg.
"Es blueht'ne Blume".....Sebastian Schlesinger
"Lieber Schatz".....Robert Franz
"Im Garten".....Sebastian Schlesinger
"Autumn", "Springing".....Oscar Weil
Mme. Nordica.
"The Nightingale".....Liszt
"Auf dem Wasser zer Singen".....Schubert and Liszt
Tarantella Bergameska.....Hesselberg
Edouard Hesselberg.
Sonnet, (accompanied by the composer)..
Amhurst Webber
"Rose," (words by Alfred de Musset)..
Amhurst Webber
"Titania's Cradle".....Liza Lehmann
Mme. Nordica.
Staccato Caprice.....Rubinstein
Edouard Hesselberg.
"Sweetheart, Arise," (accompanied by the composer).....Frank Lambert
Rhapsodie.....Reginald De Koven
Mme. Nordica.
Orton Bradley at the piano.

Following the musicale, Mr. Bagby gave a luncheon, when his guests were as follows: Mme. Nordica, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. Reed, Miss Marion Kemp, Miss Alice Ward, Mrs. O. W. Washburne, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Preston, Miss Anna B. Evans, Reginald De Koven, James J. Harrison, Baron A. Rosenkrands, Frank Lambert, Thomas Hugh Kelly, De Courcey Forbes, Major Colburne, Frank Otis, Amhurst Webber, and De Forest Manice.

—Richard H. Clarke, the lawyer and author, gave a reception and supper at his home, 104 East Seventy-third Street, last night to his fellow-members of the New-York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Among the guests were descendants of the Lees, the Warrens, the Gerrys, the Clarkes, the Hancocks, and other Revolutionary leaders. Mr. Clarke is the grandson of William Clarke of Maryland, who was an officer under Washington at Germantown, Trenton, Princeton, and Valley Forge. Mr. Clarke's family goes back to the earliest colonial period. He is a descendant of Robert Clarke, who was a colonist under Lord Baltimore, in Maryland, in 1634; a Privy Councillor in the Colonial Government, and in 1649 one of the voters in the Assembly that passed the first act of religious toleration in America. His father took part in the war of 1812. Mr. Clarke is the first of the Sons to entertain the members of the society at home. Among the distinguished guests invited were Gov. Morton, Archbishop Corrigan, Chauncey M. Depew, who is President of the society; Mayor Strong, Robert B. Roosevelt, Seth Low, Justices Barrett, Daly, McLean, Van Brunt, Beekman, Lawrence, Patterson, Beach, Smyth, and Truax, Wheeler H. Peckham, Everett P. Wheeler, William B. Hornblower, Frederic R. Coudert, E. Ellery Anderson, John Quincy Adams, Charles A. Dana, Paul Dana, Horace G. Du Val, James L. McKeever, Bishop Farley, the Rev. Messrs. Pardee, Murphy, Mooney, Prendergast, and McKinnon, J. Winfield Scott, E. Hagaman Hall, John C. Calhoun, Frederick D. Grant, Police Commissioners Andrews and Roosevelt, William W. J. Warren, J. J. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney, C. P. Huntington, William R. Grace, Charles S. Fairchild, Drs. Emmet and Keyes; Col. Richard Lathers, D. J. Crain, Walter S.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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Logan, Henry Hall, Hugh R. Garden, Gen. Horace Porter, George Vanderbilt, Austin Abbott, Elbridge T. Gerry, Andrew H. Green, Hamilton Fish, and about 200 others. An elaborate supper was served by Clark of Twenty-third Street.

—Mrs. Thomas R. Ball of 48 West Seventy-second Street has cards out for a reception on the afternoon of Feb. 1, from 4 to 7 o'clock. PATRIARCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A ragged, half-starved looking man, who said he was Michael Mulligan, and had no home, was arrested in the act of stealing a loaf of bread from the vestibule of Joseph Schlack's residence, at 721 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday, and was arraigned later in the Morrisania Police Court. Mulligan said that he had not had any place to sleep for a week, and that he was compelled to steal from hunger. Schmolacker refused to make the charge of larceny and Magistrate Cornell committed Mulligan to the workhouse.

—While smoking a clay pipe in the lodging house, 2,291 Third Avenue, at 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning, Timothy Mahoney, a lodger, twenty-nine years old, accidentally bit off a piece of the stem half an inch long and swallowed it. The fragment lodged in his windpipe, and he was taken to the Harlem Hospital for treatment. The hospital surgeons have found it impossible to relieve him by ordinary means, and will perform the operation of tracheotomy.

—A special meeting of the Biological Section of the New-York Academy of Sciences has been arranged for the evening of Friday, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan of the University College, Bristol, England, will be present to open a discussion upon "The Origin of Instinct." Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton University, Prof. Cattell of Columbia, and others have been invited to take part.

—Additional contributions for the destitute Albert family at 542 West Thirty-seventh Street have been received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES as follows: Mrs. Ernst Ehrmann, $5; "E. D.," $5; "Saratoga," $5; Charles T. Root, $5; "A Subscriber," $5; Edmund S. F. Arnold, $5; "E. W., Hotel Bristol," $2; "Rae," $2; "E. M.," $1; A. W. $1; "M. A.," $2; "M. S. F.," $2; "F. P.," $5.

—The third of this season's course of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be given at Carnegie Hall this evening, by Oscar S. Straus, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, on "Development of Religious Liberty in the United States." The next lecture will be given at Carnegie Hall Feb. 19 by Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.

—The case of John G. McCloskey, who was charged by Lillian Scofield with having stolen $50 and a $500 diamond bracelet from her Saturday night, was called in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. The complainant did not put in an appearance and Magistrate Mott dismissed the case.

—Albert Anderson of 135 Dykeman Street, Brooklyn, while at work on the new building, 103 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, fell from the seventh story through the elevator shaft into the cellar, and his right leg and jaw were broken. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

—Henry Klippel, sixty-three years old, the owner of a bakery at 619 Sixth Street, committed suicide there yesterday morning by shooting himself through the mouth. He leaves a wife and seven grown up children. Drink and insanity are the causes which led to the act.

—Giovanni Morra was married to Carina Crapio in the City Hall yesterday by Justice McCarthy of the City Court. This is the first marriage performed by a City Court Justice since the City Court succeeded the old Marine Court.

—Twenty candidates for engineers inspectors of grading and paving in the Public Works Department were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. The places pay $4.50 a day.

—The Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and appointed thirty-four new policemen on probation.

—A students' costume dance is to be held at the Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, Friday evening, Jan. 24.

—The sum of $5 has been received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the Gruner family at 609 Eleventh Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—Bryan McAveney has brought suit in the Supreme Court against Pasquini, Van Schaick, and Coulter, contractors for the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, to recover $5,435.66, alleged to be due him on a sub-contract for excavations. The defendants put in a counter claim for $1,338.27 for money alleged to have been paid the plaintiff in excess of what was due for the work he really performed.

—The Brooklyn Police Officers' Endowment Association held its annual meeting in the Municipal Building yesterday. The receipts for the year were $4,290.14, and the expenses $4,000. The following officers were re-elected: President—Bernard F. Conklin; Vice President—Capt. Elias P. Clayton; Treasurer—Capt. Thomas Cullen; Secretary—Sergt. Frank Williams.

—Ambrose Lanchey and William Cross of 200 Putnam Avenue, were arraigned before Justice Steers, in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday, charged with disturbing the services in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Sunday. It was charged that they talked loudly and laughed during the services. The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

—Cord Meyer has instituted suit in the Supreme Court against Margaret L. Meyer to compel the reconveyance to him of certain real estate in the Twenty-sixth Ward. He says he gave the deed of the property as collateral security for two notes, and the notes have been paid.

—Patrolman Walker of the Fourth Avenue Precinct, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning ordered five men to stop their disorderly conduct at New-Utrecht Avenue and Sixtieth Street. They assaulted him. His injuries were attended to by a surgeon. No arrests have been made.

—George W. Edwards, Principal of Public School 70, was sued in the City Hall Civil Court, yesterday, by Fenton Rockwell, to recover $100, alleged to be due to Effingham L. Holywell, assignee, for legal services. The Principal denied that he had engaged the legal services.

—Charles G. Wallace of Tarrytown yesterday moved before Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, for an order allowing him to inspect the books of the Columbus Clock Company. He is suing the company to recover $5,000 damages for false and fraudulent representations.

—A jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Keogh, failed to agree on a verdict in the suit of Mrs. Mary Quinn against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $50,000 damages for causing the death of her husband, Edward Quinn, Nov. 27, 1893.

—In the Supreme Court, Part I., before Justice Van Wyck, yesterday, Charles Spaeth began suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries to his son Henry. The answer is a general denial.

—Justice Gaynor yesterday granted a certificate of doubt to William H. Smith, who was convicted and sentenced to one year and eight months in the penitentiary for stealing $1,500 from Mrs. Mary A. Morris.

—There was an increase in the number of new cases of diphtheria yesterday, fifty cases being reported. The Health officials claim that there is nothing alarming in this increase.

—The old volunteer firemen of the Town of Flatbush were yesterday sworn in and became members of the paid City Fire Department.

—An operation was performed upon ex-Senator John McCarthy at his home, 267 Berkeley Place, yesterday afternoon. He is recovering.

—The Brooklyn elevated railroad will restore the 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of its clerical force, beginning to-morrow.

—The body of Phineas Seldner will be cremated in Fresh Pond to-day.

—An art exhibition will be given at the Union League Club, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

—The Hebrew Charity Ball will be given at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening. Mayor Wurster has signified his intention of being present.

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Also, this week:
5,000 yards of Novelty Silks, in various designs, from 65 cents to $1.00 per yard.
7,000 yards Rich Chenés, at $1.00 per yard, the same in style and quality as sold during the Fall season at $2.50.
Two lots, $1.00 per yard; of Rich Black Satin Duchesse, one 27 inches, the other 24 inches wide, the latter much heavier quality.

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Long Island City.

—An Italian stabbing affray took place on Borden Avenue late Sunday night. There was a gathering intended for pleasure, but there were too many knives in the party for peace. A quarrel was started, and Joseph Lapene, eighteen years old, of 66 Oliver Street, New-York; Rocco Doici and his brother Joseph, of this city, were stabbed. Lapene was cut in the back, arm, and neck, and is in a dangerous condition. Rocco Doici was stabbed in the neck and back, and his brother in the shoulder. The police arrested Louis Verino and Nicola Sanprepro, of this city, and Rocco Laprocco of New-York as principals, and Paul Lapone of this city as a witness. Those accused of doing the stabbing are in the County Jail, held until Friday. Each accuses the other of doing the cutting.

—The United Democratic League of this city has elected the following officers: President—William Krahe; First Vice President—John Holm; Second Vice President—James Mulligan; Third Vice President—Benjamin Lyman; Treasurer—Edward Hartell; Recording Secretary—William Horr; Corresponding Secretary—John Kiehl; Financial Secretary—Theodore Drake; Judge—Charles Scharfenberger; Sergeant at Arms—Frank Krahe.

—At a meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, ex-Assemblyman William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay was appointed counsel to the board. Mr. Youngs is a Republican. He represents the Senatorial District in the Republican State Committtee.

—A jury in the Supreme Court, Justice Smith presiding, has rendered a verdict of $1,600 against Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County. Sheriff Doht seized goods and sold them, despite a claim held against them. The owner sued for $3,000 damages.

—The newly elected officers of Enterprise Lodge, K. of P., were installed Saturday night by District Deputy Grand Chancellor M. Posner of Oak Lodge.

Long Island.

—The Archdeaconry of Queens County will meet to-morrow in St. James's Church, Newtown. The Rev. Edmund V. Cooper of the Church of the Redeemer in Astoria will preside. The services will include prayers and addresses. Among the latter will be one by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation. A resolution will be presented for action providing that hereafter no appropriation be made for any missionary station, parish, or missionary work, unless such parish or mission shall have made at least two offerings to the diocesan missions during the previous year.

—Richard J. Clark Post, No. 210, G. A. R., of Patchogue, has installed the following officers: Commander—J. C. Smith; Senior Vice Commander—P. S. Parks; Junior Vice Commander—S. K. Satterly; Quartermaster—James Mericle; Adjutant—James Peck; Chaplain—Andrew Moger; Officer of the Day—C. Satterly; Officer of the Guard —J. E. Albin.

—The official board of the Freeport Presbyterian Church has elected the following officers: Trustees—William Foreman, George Randall, David T. Bond, William Smith, D. W. Smith, and George W. Bond; Treasurer—D. W. Smith; Clerk—Valentine Smith.

—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors will meet at Yaphank to-day to consider the question of whether a new children's home shall be built there. The present children's home is said to be inadequate.

—John McCormack of Rockville Centre has been sentenced to the County Jail for fifteen days for disturbing the peace and attempting to stab Constable Wilmarth when the latter arrested him.

—Alert Hose Company of Rockville Centre has elected the following officers: Foreman—George H. Clay; Assistant Foreman—Frank Rorer; Treasurer—Louis Leder; Secretary—Henry Logan.

—"Tony" Camp, a German laborer, tried to sleep off the effects of drinking by the side of a road at Lakeville yesterday, and was frozen during the night.

—Village Trustee James A. Renwick of Flushing was injured yesterday by being thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse. His injuries were not serious.

—The newly elected officers of Sampawams Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., of Babylon, have been installed by Deputy Noble Grand Joel S. Davis and staff.

—It is said that the Long Island Railroad is contemplating an extension of its north side branch from Great Neck, the present terminus, to Roslyn.

—A company has received the right of way for a trolley line from Flushing to Little Neck. The tracks will cross the Douglaston Meadows.

—The Rev. James Coote, pastor of the Milburn Methodist Church, has been requested by the official board to remain another year.

—Martha Elliott, twelve years old, of Huntington, was attacked by a Newfoundland dog yesterday and badly bitten in the face.

—The Rev. S. Tamblyn of the Baldwin's Methodist Church has accepted a call to the Methodist Church at Stamford, Conn.

—A branch of the Holy Name Society has been organized by members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Huntington.

—Augustus De Castro, J. S. C. Gardiner, and George Higgins have been appointed constables at Sag Harbor.

—Montauk Court, Ancient Order of Foresters, of Sag Harbor, will celebrate its eighth anniversary Feb. 3.

—The Sea Cliff Improvement Association has decided to continue the public library another year.

—Stray dogs got among sheep belonging to Samuel Doxsey at Roslyn, yesterday and killed nine.

—Justice Julius Augustin of Hicksville is dangerously ill with Bright's disease.

—Newtown's new school building, on Metropolitan Avenue, is now open and in use.

—A branch of the League of the Sacred Heart has been organized in Oyster Bay.

—Babylon will vote to-day upon the question of remaining incorporated.

—E. N. Stetson, a builder of Glen Cove, died suddenly Sunday evening.

Yonkers.

—George M. Reevs of this city has succeeded William M. Chase as instructor in the life and portrait classes of the Brooklyn Art School. Mr. Reevs was a pupil of Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant at the Academie Julien in Paris, at which he took high honors. His work exhibited at the Salon in 1894 was placed prominently on the line, and he also exhibited at the Antwerp Exhibition.

—The Young Women's Christian Association, through the State Executive Committee, has made arrangements to have Miss Sara L. Carson conduct a series of evangelistic meetings in this city, beginning Feb. 2 and continuing throughout the week. The meetings will be opened in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Fire Commissioners, individually and collectively, report that they are receiving considerable oral advice as to how they should conduct their business. They are surprised to learn how much everybody knows as to the manner in which the department should be run.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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NEAR BROADWAY.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a sociable in the lecture room Thursday evening. The members of the Help-a-Little Circle of King's Daughters are perfecting plans to make it unusually enjoyable.

—Revival meetings are being held in the Dayspring Presbyterian Church, and several conversions have occurred. The second anniversary of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society will be celebrated this evening.

—Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss S. N. Rothing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rothing, to Edward Burns, which is to take place at the home of the bride, 200 Elm Street, Jan. 29.

—A meeting will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Womans' Institute, to consider the crisis in Armenia, and the best method of expressing sympathy and affording relief.

—The expenses at the Yonkers Armory for the Fourth Separate Company last year were $2,009.46. The appropriation of the Supervisors was $2,027, leaving a balance of $17.54.

—Stirling F. Hayward and wife of Hawthorne Avenue, have gone to Colorado on a business trip combined with pleasure. They will be gone two months.

—Postmaster J. G. P. Holden has been granted a leave of absence by the Post Office Department, and will spend it in Florida, for the benefit of his health.

—The Board of Health will hold a meeting this afternoon and the Board of Trade will meet in the evening.

Westchester County.

—Letters of administration were yesterday granted by Surrogate Silkman to

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ROBBERS BEAT A WOMAN

Mrs. Joseph Phipps Found Unconscious in Her Hallway.

MET TWO STRANGERS ON THE STAIRS

One Choked Her While the Other Snatched Her Money — The Hand at Her Throat Was Maimed, She Says.

Mildred Phipps, the young wife of Joseph Phipps, a musical artist, is confined to bed at her home suffering from shock. Her condition is the result of an encounter she had Saturday afternoon with two thieves, who waylaid her in the hallway of the flat house at 535 East Seventy-second Street, where she lives.

Mrs. Phipps has lived there with her husband since they came from Boston about a month ago. Phipps is one of the "Winstanley brothers," musical team. He is at present out of work. Phipps and his partner left the house about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon to attend to some business. Mrs. Phipps followed them out a few minutes later. She intended to go to the landlord to pay him the rent that was due, but when she reached the sidewalk she found that she had forgotten to take her pocketbook with her. She went up stairs, got her pocketbook, and started back.

As she was descending the stairs the second time she heard a man's step close behind her. When she reached the lower hallway she stepped aside close to the baluster, with the intention of allowing the man to pass out of the house ahead of her. The man, instead of passing, reached over the railing and caught the woman by the throat.

Before she could turn around to face her assailant or utter a scream for assistance the man had placed his other hand across her mouth. There was a handkerchief in it, which Mrs. Phipps says was damp and emitted some peculiar odor. As she caught hold of the hand that covered her mouth she felt that two of the fingers were merely stumps. As the woman struggled vainly to escape from the man who held her pinioned, another man ran down the stairs, vaulted over the hand rail, and snatched the pocketbook she held in her hand.

At this point Mrs. Phipps lost consciousness, and remembers nothing more of what happened. One thing is certain, that the daring thieves made their escape unnoticed.

Mrs. Phipps was found at 7 o'clock in the evening lying unconscious in the lower hallway, near the cellar stairs. A servant girl employed in the house discovered her when she went down to get some wood.

Mrs. Phipps was carried to her rooms and put in bed. She was in a wild state of hysteria, and several persons were holding her when Dr. Josef Saxl, who had been sent for, arrived. It was first supposed that the woman had been drugged with chloroform, but the doctor found no evidence that such was the case. He said last night when seen about the case, that he was positive that the woman had not been drugged. He said if chloroform enough had been administered to render her unconscious for two hours it would have caused her death. He said that he found the young woman suffering from violent fits of hysteria, caused by the fright of the experience she had passed through.

The pocketbook of which Mrs. Phipps was robbed contained $40 in money and two rings.

The assault and robbery were reported Sunday morning at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and Acting Captain Casey at once went to the house where it occurred and heard the story from Mrs. Phipps. He then detailed three of his best men on the case. He said last night that he felt sure that they would capture the two brutal thieves, who, he said, he was satisfied were beggars who had been seen on the block lately, entering houses and asking alms from the tenants.

Mr. Phipps and several other persons have noticed that one of the beggars had only three fingers. He is described as being about twenty-one years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and of medium build. He wore a light overcoat and slouch hat. The police are confident that he will be caught, and through him the arrest of his companion secured.

It is supposed that Mrs. Phipps's assailants were begging in the house when they found an opportunity to rob her. Not a person in the house heard a sound of the struggle, although two families live on each floor.

Mrs. Phipps is still so weak after her terrible experience as to need medical care.

USELESS SHOTS AT LUCKY BURGLARS

Two Men Who Entered Richard Deese's House Escape Pursuers.

The quiet neighborhood of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street was the scene Saturday night of a bold attempt at burglary by two men, and a lively chase by citizens after the thieves.

The burglars gained an entrance through the rear parlor window of the two-story frame cottage of Richard Deese, at 853 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Deese went out at 9 o'clock in the evening. While Mrs. Deese was sitting up stairs an hour or so later, she heard footsteps in the parlor and started down stairs. She was about half way down when she saw a man put his head through the half-opened parlor door.

Mrs. Deese screamed, and at the same moment the burglar alarm began to clang. Mrs. Deese ran into the front parlor, and, opening a window, began to shout "Police! Thieves! Murder!"

George Felges, who lives next door, heard Mrs. Deese's screams, and, catching up his revolver, rushed into his back yard in time to see one of the burglars jump out of Mrs. Deese's back parlor window, scale a rear fence, and make off across some vacant lots.

Felges gave chase, shouting at the top of his lungs. A crowd soon joined him. The burglar dashed down One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and, in his excitement, Felges fired five shots from his revolver, but the burglar ran on, and after being pursued for two blocks disappeared.

In the meantime, Peter Gorman of 156 St. Ann's Avenue, who had also heard Mrs. Deese's screams, armed himself and ran to the house. As Gorman entered the rear parlor a second burglar sprang from behind the sofa and leaped through the window.

Gorman shot at the burglar as he leaped and brought a yell from him as he went over the back fence and across the lots. The burglar almost ran into the arms of Felges and his party, who were returning, but doubled in time, and, aided by the darkness, escaped in a volley of pistol shots from Felges and Gorman.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN A CELLAR.

His Companion, However, Frightened a Woman and Made His Escape.

James Clarke, nineteen years old, of 408 West Twenty-sixth Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary, preferred by Mrs. Mary O'Leary of 521 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Mrs. O'Leary told Magistrate Crane that she had a quarrel with her husband Friday night, and since that time he had not been in the house. She said she went to bed early Sunday night, but was awakened at midnight by the noise of some one at the airshaft window. She was too frightened to scream, as she watched two men force the catch of the window and enter the room.

As the men started to go through the house, Mrs. O'Leary screamed. Her cries were heard by Mrs. Wright, the housekeeper, and John Cowle, a tenant, both of whom rushed into the room as the burglars endeavored to leave. One of the burglars ran toward Mrs. Wright and made a threatening motion. Mrs. Wright stepped aside, and the burglar made his escape through the hall.

The other fellow tried to escape by the airshaft, but got into the cellar, which was locked, so that he could not get out. He was arrested and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

Mrs. O'Leary said that some of the people in the house tried to tell her that the two men were not burglars, but had been sent to the house by her husband to abduct her child. This Mrs. O'Leary refused to believe. Magistrate Crane held Clarke for trial in $1,000 bail.

NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE PLANS

Commissioners Adopt Those Favored by the Sinking Fund Commission for Location, Station, and Approaches.

The Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge held a meeting in the office of Andrew H. Green yesterday and decided to adopt the plans as to the location, station, and approaches as approved by the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The Bridge Commission announced its decision in the following statement at the conclusion of the meeting:

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed in and by and under the authority of Chapter 233, of the Laws of 1890, of the State of New-York, entitled, "An act to incorporate the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a permanent bridge for passenger and other traffic over the waters between New-York City and the State of New-Jersey, together with all necessary connections, appurtenances and approaches thereto and stations," a majority of the Commissioners being present and acting, and pursuant to the powers vested in us, and a majority of the Commissioners concurring therein and consenting thereto, do change the location of the appurtenances to the bridge authorized by Chapter 233 of the Laws of 1890, the approaches thereto and stations, by locating the same by centre line as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of West Fifty-ninth Street in the City, County and State of New-York, where a curve with a radius of 780 feet 2½ inches, starting from a point on the centre line of said bridge heretofore located, and distant 930 feet 2½ inches westerly from the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue intersects the said southerly line of Fifty-ninth Street; thence curving southerly on a curve on a radius of 780 feet 2½ inches to a point 60 feet south of the southerly line of West Fifty-seventh Street in said city, which point is 150 feet westerly from the westerly line of West End Avenue, or Eleventh Avenue, New-York City; thence southerly in a straight line parallel with the westerly line of Eleventh or West End Avenue, and distant 150 feet westerly therefrom to a point 150 feet south of the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth street; thence curving southeasterly with a radius of 780 feet 2½ inches to a point 270 feet westerly from the westerly line of Tenth Avenue, and 50 feet north of the northerly line of West Fiftieth Street; thence easterly and parallel to West Fiftieth Street and 50 feet distant northerly therefrom, to a point on the easterly line of Ninth Avenue.

The above is the description of the centre line of said approach, and the premises intended to be occupied for such approach is a strip of land 100 feet in width or 50 feet equidistant on each side of said centre line, as the same is shown on certain maps and marked Route No. 2, December, 1895, together with so much and such portion of the space between the south side of Fifty-ninth Street and the north side of Sixtieth Street, heretofore set apart and approved as the location for the said bridge and its anchorage, as may be necessary to connect said approach with the said bridge at the pier head line in the City of New-York. And said Commissioners, a majority thereof being present and acting, do by, and with the consent of the majority of said Commissioners hereby change the location of the station heretofore made by us, and hereby locate a station so that it shall be on the following described premises:

"Beginning at a point where the westerly line of Broadway intersects the northerly line of West Forty-ninth Street; thence running westerly along the northerly line of West Forty-ninth Street, to the easterly line of Ninth Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Ninth Avenue to the southerly line of West Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of West Fifty-first Street to the westerly line of Broadway; thence southerly along the westerly line of Broadway to the northerly line of West Forty-ninth Street, at the point or place of beginning."

FIFTY HORSES IN A STAMPEDE

THREE HUNDRED PANIC-STRICKEN MEN AT THEIR MERCY.

Imprisoned in a Twenty-fourth Street Stable—Four Men Severely and Many Slightly Injured.

There was a wild stampede of horses yesterday in Isaac Dahlman's auction stables, in Twenty-fourth Street, east of Third Avenue. A crowd of men who were in the place at the time were knocked about by the infuriated brutes. A wild panic reigned in the stables for twenty minutes.

The stables are on the north side of the street, and are numbered from 203 to 209. The auction stable is at 205. It is a small building, without stalls. The horses are led into it from the adjoining stables.

There are generally fifty horses in the stable waiting to be sold. There was that number in the place shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday, when the stampede occurred. Emerson McAlfe, the auctioneer, was selling a horse, for which the bidding had been raised to $65.

There were 300 men in the place watching the sale. Some one in the rear of the stable shouted "Look out!" Twenty horses strung together by connecting halters were tearing around in the back part of the ring.

They made a wild rush for the entrance to the stable. Thirty other horses in line against a side wall of the building joined in the mad rush. These horses were also strung together. This fact prevented them getting into the street, so they kept plunging around in a circle, kicking, struggling, biting, and jumping.

The men in the stable were panic-stricken. They struggled in vain to get out. They formed a terror-stricken mob, that pushed and ran in every direction in the stable to avoid the infuriated animals. All were not successful, and here and there men were seen to fall before the onslaught of the terrified horses.

The cries of those penned in the stable could be heard in the street, and a large crowd gathered at the entrance. Curious to see what the cause of the excitement was, they tried to shove their way into the stable.

Those trying to get in and those seeking to escape from the danger within found themselves jammed together in the doorway. Curses and cries for aid were heard from within. The crowd in the street finally broke away and let out the struggling mob within. Some one shouted that the horses were starting for the street, and those standing outside ran, terror-stricken, to a place of safety.

The horses did not succeed in getting out. Policemen Patrick Cox and Henry Clark of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who are detailed at the stables, were the first to make an effort to capture the stampeded animals. They were joined by Isaac Dahlman and several of the stablemen.

The men and beasts struggled in confusion for nearly twenty minutes, when the animals were finally chased into a corner and secured.

A number of persons who had been injured in the rush were stretched out on the floor. Some were only slightly injured. They had scratched faces and bruised toes to nurse, but they did not require medical treatment. There were four men, however, who did.

Policeman Clark lay helpless in a corner. He had been kicked in the right leg by one of the horses. Policeman Cox summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon found the following in need of attention:

CLARK, Policeman; leg injured.
MITCHELL, ROBERT, coachman, forty-five years old, of 225 West Fifty-third Street; scalp wound.
MOTT, JOSEPH, florist, forty years old, of 549 First Avenue, left leg broken.
SULLIVAN, JOSEPH, laborer, fifty-five years old, of 665 Second Avenue; three ribs on the left side broken.

They were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Policemen Clark and Mitchell and Sullivan were able to go home later.

It was said the stampede was probably caused by some one touching one of the animals with a whip, frightening him, and causing the others to join him in his flight.

Had the horses been able to run into the street, the panic would have been greater, as it would have been a hard task to recapture them. Had they not been strung together a number of persons would have been killed.

After the injured were removed to the hospital and the horses were secured, so as to prevent another stampede, the sale of horses was continued, but without as many spectators.

Should Sue This Bank's Directors.

Herbert T. Ketcham, who last July was appointed referee, upon the application of William N. Dykman, for instructions in regard to the proper procedure in relation to the Commercial Bank affairs, yesterday presented his report to the Supreme Court.

He reports that upon the evidence he has obtained the receiver should begin action against some of the Directors for an accounting, but states that there is no ground for any action against John H. Rowland.

Receiver Dykman has paid the depositors over 90 per cent. of their claims, and has funds in his possession.

WAR ON REAR TENEMENTS

A Bill to Authorize the Health Board to Tear Them Down.

MENACES TO HEALTH AND LIFE

Death Rate Among Their Inhabitants Out of Proportion—There Are 2,539 Such Dwellings in New-York City.

The worst thing in New-York from a sanitary point of view is the rear tenement. It kills more people than war or famine in proportion to its opportunities. It is a sure lurking place for dirt, disease, and death.

There are a good many more rear tenements in New-York than most people have any idea of. The exact number is 2,539, according to the latest census of the Inspectors of the Board of Health.

Although it is commonly supposed that practically all of the overcrowding of suffering humanity in New-York is below Fourteenth Street, it is a singular fact that almost one-half of the rear tenements are above Fourteenth Street.

Mott Street contains more rear tenements than any other street in New-York. It has sixty-seven of this class of buildings.

The city is divided by the Board of Health for the purpose of tenement-house inspection into thirty-five districts. The district that contains the greatest number of rear tenements is the thirteenth, which is bounded by Fifth Avenue on the east and extends to the Hudson River, lying between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets. There are 232 rear tenements in this district.

There are only eleven of these rear tenements north of the Harlem River.

There is not a single rear tenement between the great west side district of Harlem, bounded by Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River, and between Eighty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. There were no houses in this district until a few years ago, and not even an old village site incumbered the neighborhood. Consequently, when the march of improvements reached that part of the city there were no old buildings to be covered up or hid from view, and turned into rear tenements.

Between Sixty-fourth and Seventy-first Streets and Fifth Avenue and the East River, there are only two rear tenements. In the district bounded by Seventy-ninth and Ninety-second Streets, and Fifth Avenue and the East River, there are only five rear tenements. East of Fifth Avenue, there are only two rear tenements between Ninety-second Street and One Hundred and Ninth Street. North of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and west of Fifth Avenue there are but two rear tenements.

The Bowery is both talked about and sung about as being a very bad place, but there is only one building on the whole length of the Bowery, on either side of that ancient thoroughfare, that has a rear tenement.

The following figures for the death rate in front and rear tenements have been compiled:

Wards.	A.	B.
First	20.03	61.97
Second	28.57	....
Third	15.55	22.55
Fourth	31.74	38.47
Fifth	35.04	20.49
Sixth	28.44	26.12
Seventh	21.66	28.73
Eighth	30.68	36.91
Ninth	25.38	34.58
Tenth	16.08	17.87
Eleventh	22.93	22.47
Twelfth	20.67	29.05
Thirteenth	22.82	27.68
Fourteenth	35.74	34.84
Fifteenth	29.91	26.33
Sixteenth	22.60	27.40
Seventeenth	20.76	25.76
Eighteenth	29.50	33.39
Nineteenth	20.29	23.05
Twentieth	23.72	28.81
Twenty-first	23.81	26.79
Twenty-second	22.32	31.39
Twenty-third	18.31	49.38
Twenty-fourth	7.80	....
Average	22.21	27.66

A.—Death rate in houses standing singly on a lot. B.—Death rate in houses where there are front and rear houses on the same lot.

The rear tenements are regular slaughter houses for children, as the following figures from the latest source show:

Wards.	A.	B.
First	109.58	204.54
Fourth	105.69	114.68
Seventh	61.78	72.58
Eighth	95.58	129.66
Ninth	92.78	130.56
Tenth	57.20	62.58
Thirteenth	83.05	100.59
Seventeenth	62.04	78.36

A.—Death rate of children under five years of age in single tenements. B.—Death rate of children under five years of age in front and rear tenements on the same lot.

The rear tenements are mostly old, and are inhabited by the very poorest classes of the population. As a rule they are saturated with filth.

The extent to which these front and rear tenements cover the ground, to the exclusion of every possible chance for a playground for the children, is shown by the following table of certain blocks in the most crowded district of the east side:

Block Bounded By:	Total Area in Square Feet.	Total Occupied Area.
Pell, Doyers, Bowery	26,425	24,317
Canal, Orchard, Division, Allen	31,500	27,210
Broome, Ludlow, Grand, Orchard	51,975	44,750
Essex, Hester, Norfolk, Division	55,000	48,424
Hester, Orchard, Canal, Allen.	65,625	55,374
Delancey, Eldridge, Broome, Forsyth	70,000	57,216
Division, Rutgers, East Broadway, Pike	56,504	46,184
Essex, Broome, Norfolk, Grand	60,000	48,495
Rivingston, Essex, Delahcey, Ludlow	69,475	56,055
Attorney, Rivington, Ridge, Delancey	80,000	64,020
Hester, Ludlow, Canal, Orchard	65,625	52,401
Delancey, Essex, Broome, Ludlow	61,250	48,871
Division, Pike, East Broadway, Market	67,600	53,722
Essex, Delancey, Norfolk, Broome	70,000	55,359
Canal, Forsyth, Bayard, Chrystie	80,000	63,030
Hester, Forsyth, Canal, Eldridge	75,000	59,081
Norfolk, Delancey, Suffolk, Broome	70,000	55,080
Rivington, Eldridge, Delancey, Forsyth	79,400	62,405
Birmingham, Madison, Market, Henry	48,680	38,200
Essex, Grand Norfolk, Hester.	80,000	62,702
Delancey, Allen, Broome, Eldridge	61,250	47,665
Rivington, Forsyth, Delancey, Chrystie	79,400	61,229
Clinton, Broome, Attorney, Grand	60,000	46,250
Rivington, Orchard, Delancey, Allen	69,475	53,545
Suffolk, Delancey, Clinton, Broome	70,000	53,800
Suffolk, Rivington, Clinton, Delancey	80,000	61,113
Hester, Essex, Canal, Ludlow.	65,185	49,248
Delancey, Orchard, Broome, Allen	61,250	46,125
Essex, Rivington, Norfolk, Delancey	80,000	59,941
Norfolk, Grand, Suffolk, Hester	79,600	58,776
Rivington, Ludlow, Delancey, Orchard	69,475	51,020
Rivington, Allen, Delancey, Eldridge	69,475	49,525
Delancey, Ludlow, Broome, Orchard	61,250	42,894
Delancey, Forsyth, Broome, Chrystie	70,000	48,375
Total, in 34 blocks	2,240,399	1,750,402

The rear tenements rarely have any fire escapes, and in addition to the darkness and dirt, the occupants are constantly subjected to an extraordinary danger from fire. In many cases the rear tenements are built back to back, so that there is absolutely no distance between them—not even an inch-wide shaft for the sun to glance down at midday. There is not generally, at the best, more than a foot of space between rear tenements thus set back to back. A good many of these rear tenements are used on the ground floor for carpenters' shops, or by artisans of various other trades, and the entrance to the living apartments is by an outside stairway. The tenants are thereby exposed to the inclemency of the weather at all seasons of the year.

Formerly most of the rear tenements were without any water at all, save what was furnished by a hydrant in the yard. After the Board of Health won its test case with the corporation of Trinity Church water was ordered introduced on every floor of rear tenements, as well as front tenements. In most instances, it was said yesterday, at the office of the Board of Health, this order had been complied with.

The excessively crowded condition of the rear tenements in New-York is shown by the following table:

Wards.	A.	B.
First	36.3	68.0
Second	21.9	....
Third	32.2	66.5
Fourth	34.5	52.6
Fifth	29.1	61.0
Sixth	44.4	67.8
Seventh	44.7	68.5
Eighth	25.9	41.7
Ninth	28.7	36.5
Tenth	61.4	91.1
Eleventh	37.1	58.4
Twelfth	32.8	38.5
Thirteenth	46.1	55.0
Fourteenth	43.6	74.3
Fifteenth	27.8	52.6
Sixteenth	32.1	36.0
Seventeenth	39.6	58.4
Eighteenth	31.3	44.1
Nineteenth	36.4	48.7
Twentieth	30.8	42.2
Twenty-first	32.8	57.8
Twenty-second	35.0	42.7
Twenty-third	22.6	40.5
Twenty-fourth	12.7	....
Average for city	34.9	55.5

A.—Average number of tenants in single tenements on a lot. B.—Average number of tenants on a lot containing both front and rear houses.

From these tables it is made clear that nothing can be done with the rear tenement except to annihilate it. That is just what the Tenement House Committee proposes to do.

The committtee has prepared a bill, which is to be introduced in the Legislature this week conferring on the Board of Health full power to condemn and tear down all rear tenements. The city is to be authorized to spend $5,000,000 a year in getting rid of the rear tenements, fences, outhouses, and other things that take up space in the interior of city blocks. The entire interior area of the tenement blocks is to be converted into courtyards, and the city is to hold title to the ground thus thrown open to the poor.

DEATH OF BERNHARD GILLAM

The Famous Cartoonist's Friends Shocked by the Unexpected News—His Career.

The death of Bernhard Gillam, the chief cartoonist of Judge, was so entirely unexpected as to take his most intimate friends by surprise. Less than three weeks ago he was attacked by typhoid fever in his country home, at Canajoharie, and, as a result, a clot of blood entered his heart and suddenly cut his life short.

Mr. Gillam was fertile in the ideas which led to the success of Judge. He was born in Banbury, England, in 1856, and his father came to this country when he was nine years old. His father, who is still alive, was a foundryman. He gave his son a good education.

When still a young man, Bernhard Gillam entered a lawyer's office and studied law until his employer found that he spent his time in making caricatures. After he gave up the idea of making his living out of law he turned his attention to drawing and was engaged as an artist on Frank Leslie's Weekly. He gained some reputation in this work, and after the death of Frank Leslie was employed on Harper's Weekly. The owners of Puck soon recognized his talent and employed him, and in 1884 he made the stroke of his life by drawing the cartoon of James G. Blaine as the tattooed man. Even now, when all the passions of that famous campaign have subsided, it is agreed by all parties that his cartoon changed thousands of votes.

Soon after the campaign of 1884 he was invited by W. J. Arkell to be his partner in the running of Judge. In this work Mr. Gillam showed himself a master, doing the principal cartoons himself and giving ideas to the various artists who drew the other cartoons.

Seven years ago he married a daughter of W. J. Arkell, a sister of his business partner in the management of Judge. As a result of this union one child, a girl, two and a half years old, survives.

Mr. Gillam had an enormous appetite for work. He was the first man to be at his office and the last man to leave it. He lived with the Arkells at Canajoharie. In personal appearance he was slight and very pale. His appearance indicated energy in all its forms.

IN FAVOR OF YALE UNIVERSITY

The Connecticut Commission Allows Her an Award of $154,604.45 on a Long-Standing Claim.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—The State Commission appointed to arbitrate the disputed claims between Yale University and Storrs Agricultural School growing out of the diverting by the State of the Government fund for agricultural colleges from the former to the latter college held a final meeting to-day and made the award. The commission consists of ex-Chief Justice John D. Park of Norwich, ex-Judge Dwight Loomis, and Henry C. Robinson of this city.

The commission awards Yale College $154,604.45 as damages. The award is signed only by ex-Judge Loomis and Henry C. Robinson, as ex-Chief Justice Park dissents from their conclusions. He says that there should be only nominal damages, if any, awarded. Judge Park holds that Yale College has received adequate pay for instructing students in the art of agriculture under the provisions of the act of Congress and the State law, by which the income of the fund was paid to Yale for many years, and now, even if the State has broken the contract, Yale is not required to educate agricultural students free, as formerly.

To rebut this view, Commissioners Loomis and Robinson argue that Yale was compelled to expend much money in erecting buildings and for equipment for the special instruction of agricultural students, and is greatly damaged by the transfer of the fund from Yale to Storrs. The items of the award are as follows: Accumulation of the fund and damages to Oct. 1, 1894, $135,300; balance due Yale as agreed, $10,472.42; interest to Jan. 20, 1896, $8,832.03. The money must now be paid by the State to Yale University. The commission has been considering the case for over seven months, under the act passed by the General Assembly April 21, 1893.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS COMBINE

Brooklyn Aldermen of Both Parties Elect a Messenger.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon wasted many minutes arguing over unimportant matters.

Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, invited the Aldermen to take a trip on the new theatre trolley cars, Amphion and Montauk.

Alderman Guilfoyle moved that the invitation be accepted. Alderman Leich moved that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads when appointed, which was carried.

Half an hour was consumed in discussing this matter, and finally the invitation was accepted, Aldermen Conly and Leich voting against it.

Alderman Schlusser moved that Francis W. Weekes be appointed Assistant Sergeant at Arms and Messenger, at $1,200 a year. Alderman Schlusser is a Republican and Mr. Weekes, who is Keeper of the City Hall, is a Democrat.

"This is the preliminary skirmish," Alderman Leich said. "Certain Republican Aldermen are forming a combine with the Democrats, and any Republican who votes for the resolution will have to answer to his constituents." The remarks were received with applause.

Alderman Leich moved to lay the resolution upon the table, which was lost by a vote of 11 to 15.

The motion to appoint Mr. Weekes was carried by a vote of 17 to 10. Aldermen Leaycraft, Meyers, Stewart, Taylor, Schlusser, and Riggles voted with the Democrats.

City Works Commissioner White asked permission to expend $150,000 for the protection of the Hempstead sewage reservoir, the cost to be met by a bond issue. It was referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage.

The Commissioner of City Works was authorized to advertise for four emergency ambulances, two for the Eastern and two for the Western District.

A petition was received from the property owners on Bedford Avenue, between Dean and Bergen Streets, asking that the name of the avenue between the streets named be changed to Grant Square. A statue of Gen. Grant will be unveiled opposite the Union League Club in April.

IN AID OF COLORED MEN

Work That Is Carried on in the Calhoun School in Alabama.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE SETTLEMENT

Aim to Elevate the Race, Teach Ways of Earning a Living, and Practical Christianity — Mr. Dillingham's Mission.

The movement for elevating the condition of the colored people in the part of Alabama known as the "Black Belt," which was started four years ago by the establishment of the Calhoun Colored School in Lowndes County, has lately been receiving the attention of persons interested in sociology and the betterment of American civilization. The Rev. Pitt Dillingham, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the school, is now in this city, where he expects to collect funds for the support of the institution and the maintenance of the work.

He was seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at his temporary home, 8 West Forty-ninth Street, where he will make his headquarters while canvassing in the North, and he talked of his work in the South.

Calhoun is at once a school and a settlement among the plantation negroes of the "Black Belt." The town of that name lies about twenty-eight miles southwest of Montgomery. The school was established in 1892 by Miss Mabel W. Dillingham and Miss C. R. Thorn, both New-England girls, who went from Hampton, Va., to take up the work at a direct appeal from Booker T. Washington, now regarded as the leader of the colored race in the United States. When Miss Dillingham died of yellow fever, her brother volunteered to take up the work, and has since given up general preaching and devoted his time and energies to enlightening the negro.

"The colored tenants of the South are in the lowest depths of poverty, although without any extraordinary industry they could become owners of small farms," is a statement made by George K. Holms in an article on "Tenancy," published in a current magazine. It is to teach the negro how he may get out of debt to the merchant, to whom his crops are annually mortgaged; how he may obtain a farm of his own; how he may educate his children, and become an intelligent citizen of the United States that Calhoun School was established. Owing to the thrifty and systematic manner in which the school has been conducted, and the contributions of persons interested in the movement, its progress has been marked.

"Four years ago," said Mr. Dillingham, "there was nothing of Calhoun but an old plantation, with here and there scattered about, a one-room cabin. Now there is a model farm of 100 acres, with stock and tools, and eleven buildings, namely—two schoolhouses, two dormitories, three teachers' cottages, office, industrial building, barn, and farmhouse. The whole is worth more than $30,000.

"The school has an attendance of about 300 pupils. Forty board on the grounds. Boarding students pay their way by house and farm work and attend night school. The school has two departments—the academic, with its eight years' course of kindergarten, primary, and grammar schools work, and the industrial, with its agriculture for the boys and domestic training for the girls. The teaching force consists of eight academic and five industrial teachers. There are four colored teachers from Hampton.

"As a settlement, Calhoun lives as a neighbor in touch with all the life of the town and the county. The surrounding schools, churches, farms, and cabins come to it more and more for counsel and help. Teachers' institutes, farmers' conferences, mothers' meetings, and mission services are held.

"As farming is the negroes' opportunity in the cotton belt, the farmers' conference is a leading feature. Its gospel is more food raising versus 'mere cotton farming,' escape from the state of peonage, or 'debtor farming,' the ownership of land as a basis for the negroes' future. A land company has been formed, and land is being secured.

"Calhoun, like Hampton, 'flies the flag of no seot.' It aims to teach a positive, vital, and practical Christianity, to fight barbarism with every-day prayer and hymn and constant application of Christianity to life. Bible study is a part of the school course.

"There are various organizations for religious life and work—King's Daughters, Christian Union, the White Cross League, Sunday-school and church work on the grounds and in neighboring churches and cabins. The school has no fund, but depends on annual contributions. Fifty-dollar scholarships for tuition of boarding students and ten-dollar scholarships for tuition of day students are very earnestly desired. Three hundred and fifty dollars covers a teacher's salary and traveling expenses. About $10,000 annually is needed. The large items are for living expenses for fifty-seven people, salaries, wages for work students, class-room supplies, and farm expenses.

"The farming is under the superintendence of John W. Lemon, a Hampton graduate. Last year $3,000 worth of produce was taken off sixty acres. A crop of artichokes which cost $5 to plant yielded a net sum of $500. From this it may be seen that nothing goes to waste at Calhoun.

"An important portion of the work is the military training of the boys and gymnastic drills for the girls. Both of these teach the younger generation how to take care of themselves, live sensibly, and preserve their health.

"We do not aim to give a higher education, but to implant practical ideas, give an object lesson that will be followed by the State, and, we hope, by the whole South. Our work reaches directly 300 pupils, indirectly their 3,000 relatives, and affects 30,000 colored people in the country.

"Calhoun is essentially a settlement, an attempt to live with a certain group of people, not in the city, but in the country. It is a part of the great social movement in modern Christendom, an attempt to make the cross mean good news to the black man, to make the flag mean a true Commonwealth. It aims, in short, to make life worth living for the colored people.

"The school is a door to all the life of the surrounding neighborhood, and the buildings make a sort of farm-village centre. The average price of a farm in the county is $2,000. But in Calhoun $300 will get a man forty acres, with a mule in addition. Land is cheap, but it will go up as the tide of emigration flows that way. Now is the time negroes must either sink and become mere cheap labor, agricultural coolies, or else must take a step up and become independent American farmers."

SALOON HIGHWAYMEN SENTENCED

Elroy and Morse Each Receive Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Raymond Elroy and James E. Morse, the alleged highwaymen, recently arrested in New-York charged with robbing the inmates of a saloon in Mott Haven, and killing a man named Pope, but on whom the New-York police could not fasten the crime, were to-day sentenced to ten years each in the penitentiary by Judge Wright in the Criminal Court. The men winced when the heavy sentence was pronounced, but almost immediately assumed their air of indifference and smiled derisively.

The two highwaymen had been convicted of entering the hotel of Nicholas T. Hutchins in the western annex on the night of Oct. 2, and at the point of pistols, of robbing Mr. Hutchins and three of his guests—C. C. Wolf of Glen Rock, Penn.; C. Lee Reynolds of Flemington, West Va., and Sheriff J. H. Simmons of Franklin, West Va.

Four gentlemen were seated at a table in the saloon of the hotel on the night in question, when two men with masks on their faces and pistols in their hands entered the room and demanded that the men stand with their faces to the wall. There was a race immediately to see who could get to the wall first, as all of the gentlemen very candidly admitted. They allowed themselves to be relieved of their valuables, the robbers getting $700 and four watches.

A NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE TESTED

Seventh Regiment Officers See the Griffith-Woodgat Arm Which Fires Shells by Its Own Recoil.

The first test in this country of the Griffith-Woodgat magazine rifle, brought over here by Sir Charles Ross, took place in the rifle ranges of the Seventh Regiment Armory late yesterday afternoon. The tests were witnessed by Col. Appleton, Major Kipp, Capt. Rand of F Company, Mr. Edward Kemp, and others interested in firearms, including an expert from one of the largest manufacturing firms of magazine rifles in the United States. Mr. Kemp was instrumental in bringing the weapon to the attion of the members of the National Guard.

The Griffith-Woodgat rifle weighs between eight and nine pounds. It fires seven shots, automatically, if desired, each time the magazine is filled. Its calibre is .303, the same as that of the Lee-Metford rifle in use by the English Army. The cartridge is three inches long, bottle-necked, and is charged with smokeless powder. The projectile is covered with a steel jacket.

The unique characteristic of the rifle, however, is its automatic firing. It may be used as a single-shot arm, it may also be fired at intervals from the magazine, or all seven bullets may be discharged in three seconds by simply holding back the trigger.

The recoil from firing the first cartridge does all the work, practically. It ejects the empty shell, and forces a fresh cartridge into the chamber, which in turn is exploded, thereby causing the operation to be repeated until the magazine is relieved of its last projectile.

The barrel of the rifle has a wooden handguard. The breech mechanism requires a large chamber—large in contrast with the remainder of the barrel—and the magazine itself projects downward in front of the trigger guard from two to three inches. But, as the rifle expert pointed out, the arm appears an awkward weapon simply because riflemen on this side of the Atlantic have not become accustomed to a rifle built upon plans similar to the Griffith-Woodgat.

Like most modern repeating rifles the magazine consists of a clip. This is simply a metal frame about the width of the cartridge shell, in which may be stacked seven cartridges. The idea is to furnish infantrymen with clips already filled, so that the work of reloading the magazine can be quickly accomplished. To place the clip in its place requires scarcely three seconds.

The breech bolt is several inches in length. The mechanism is so arranged that the first discharge forces the bolt back, throws out the useless shell, and a leaf spring sends a cartridge from the clip into the chamber.

The barrel itself, at the time of recoil, moves backward an inch with sufficient energy to compress a spring which, at the proper instant, forces the breech bolt back into its closed position. This completes the operation.

The hammer is on the right side of the arm instead of on top, as in many repeaters. Its force when released is communicated to the firing pin at a right angle.

When the cartridges in the clip are exhausted, the clip drops.

Some of the Seventh Regiment men fired the new rifle at the 200-yard target and made good scores. The magazine hanging at a point where most marksmen here place the rest arm, which makes it necessary for one to grasp the rifle nearer the muzzle, and the situation of the rear sight several inches closer to the forward sight than is the case on the Springfield rifle, were the two points which made the Seventh Regiment men unable to handle the new arm with ease.

The Griffith-Woodgat rifle will probably be submitted to manufacturers in this country. The essential features of the arm are patented everywhere. The arm has been brought to the notice of the military men of France and Italy, and is now under consideration by the authorities of those nations.

EDWARD S. HALLENBACH IN COURT

Restrained from Attacking W. T. Robinson, Whom He Had Shot.

Edward S. Hallenbach, charged with shooting William T. Robinson, at his home, 364 West Fifty-ninth Street, Dec. 30 last, was ar

periods shrunk from about 5,300 to about 4,300, a decrease of 1,000. This is an astounding decrease, coupled as it is with the fact that for the first time in the city's history the law has been rigidly enforced. The saloons are now shut on Sundays and at illegal hours; and this is the only board that has ever accomplished such a fact. Our success is due to the employment of the two ordinary qualities of energy and honesty.

Mr. Roosevelt said it was not possible to prevent all unwise arrests, but that, as a matter of fact, there were far more unwise arrests made under the old management of the department than under the present, and he cited instances from the old station house blotters of many arrests for the sale of fruit, flowers, neckties, &c. These arrests for trivial offenses, he said, are rapidly decreasing, and he said, further:

It is perfectly true that we have honestly enforced the Sunday liquor laws, like other laws, and we intend to enforce them as long as we are in office. If the lawgivers of the State believe that a workingman should only labor six days a week, and then on the seventh he should be given an opportunity to rest and innocently enjoy himself, the only way to carry out their intent is to arrest and punish his trade rivals who defy the law, violate it with impunity, and, therefore, force other workingmen also to labor on the seventh day, or to be left behind by their competitors. If it is the intention of the people of this State to legalize all work on the seventh day, so that toil may be uninterrupted from week's end to week's end, and unbroken by so much as a single day's rest, why, let them enact laws to that effect; but while the present Sunday laws are on the statute book this Board of Police Commissioners will honestly endeavor to execute them.

For weeks every corrupt politician, every tool of the law-breaking liquor seller, every friend of the semi-criminal classes, every man, rich and poor, who leads a vicious life, has been announcing with glee that the present Legislature, under one pretext or another, would get rid of the Police Board. Now, I wish it understood that we are not suppliants, requesting a favor; we are public officers who have served the public, and who demand fair play as a right.

An attack against the present Police Board, made on no matter what pretext, is an attack on us because we have done our duty. The politicians who seek to control affairs at Albany must reckon with decent sentiment if they dare to punish us because we have declined to allow the police force to be used for political purposes by the hired mercenaries of politics; because we have declined to protect half of the criminals in consideration of their paying blackmail and occasionally informing on the other half, and because we have declined to extend to the law-breaking liquor seller an immunity vouchsafed to no other criminal.

The politicians who think they can gain the good will of the liquor sellers and their allies and of the swarm of petty half criminals who find their reward in corruption, by legislating us out of office, will themselves have to reckon with the plain, law-abiding citizens of the State.

Mr. Roosevelt closed his address by asking the ministers to assure the politicians, if they compromised with criminals, they would have to reckon with the best interests in the community.

LENIENCY IN COURT CASES.

Why It Was Shown in Some of Those Pointed Out by Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his speech before the Methodist ministers yesterday, contended that there has been no increase in crime, but a decrease, and said that the most effective way to reduce crime is for the Judges and Magistrates to impose heavier sentences. He added that, in speaking of inadequate sentences, he meant such sentences "as those imposed in the last six months by Judge Cowing and his associates," and cited eight specific cases. Mr. Roosevelt also spoke of a number of cases without giving data or names. He went on to say:

"Most of these criminals, guilty of highway robbery, burglary, grand larceny, and the like, are already free again, and the police must begin once more to watch over their deeds, and to protect decent citizens against them."

At the Criminal Court Building, access to the records of the cases specifically cited by Mr. Roosevelt was easy, but it was not possible, the officials said, to get the history of the anonymous cases. The papers in seven of the specific cases explained the reasons for leniency as follows:

Thomas Moran was, July 7 last, sentenced to three months in the penitentiary by Judge Allison. His portrait is No. 37 in the Rogues' Gallery, and he served a term of three years in Erie County, this State, for burglary. But in the present instance he was arrested as a suspect, and a "jimmy," a lockpick, and two files were found in his room. Through the fault of the Detective Bureau no record of a previous conviction was filed.

James Hassett and William Ryan, youths with records that were clean, were, July 9, sentenced each to one month in the penitentiary. They had driven to Yonkers with a horse and wagon that had been left unminded in the street, and were charged with stealing them. Recorder Goff, who tried the case, thought the circumstances warranted clemency.

Henry Schuckhardi, previously honest, was July 11, sent to the penitentiary for three months by Judge Allison for forging an order by which he obtained a dozen wrenches.

Adolph Grimm was the same day sentenced by Recorder Goff to two months in the penitentiary for embezzling, as a clerk and collector, $27.82.

The cases of James A. Caprani and Abraham Friedland go together. Both had clean records until last July, when Caprani was charged with robbing his employer of two gross of toothbrushes, and Friedland was arrested as a receiver. Caprani was used as a witness by the people. Recorder Goff, holding that the receiver is worse than the thief, and recognizing that Caprani had done the community a service, suspended sentence in his case and indorsed the trial papers: "A gentleman has offered to give him employment, and the ends of justice are best served by a suspension of judgment."

In Friedland's case twenty wholesale petitions for clemency from citizens of repute were received, as well as private appeals from Judges Goldfogle and McCarthy, Henry Rice, and others. The Recorder, however, sent Friedland to the penitentiary for two months.

Isaac Vail, a confidence man of Rogues' Gallery record, was in his younger days an active criminal. July 27, Judge Allison sent him to the penitentiary for one year for bleeding a man out of $35 with a fifty-dollar Confederate note. Leniency was due to the appeal of the complainant for a quick trial, as he wished to go to Europe.

In no specific case cited by Mr. Roosevelt did Judge Cowing act. He was in Europe in July, and did not sit in November.

Recorder Goff read Mr. Roosevelt's address, smiled, and said that he had no comment to make.

Judge Cowing said, on reading that portion which referred to his charge and inadequate sentences:

"This calls for no remark from me, and, for my part, I cannot exactly appreciate what point Mr. Roosevelt is trying to make."

District Attorney Fellows refused to discuss Mr. Roosevelt's address. One of his assistants said:

"Where clemency was exercised in the imposing of any sentence the trial Judge had full authority and good reasons for so doing."

Mayor Calls Him a "Nervy Fellow."

"He is a nervy fellow, isn't he?" was the comment made by Mayor Strong yesterday on President Roosevelt's speech delivered before the Methodist ministers.

This is all the Mayor would say about it. He said he had not read the speech.

PREACHER NEED NOT BE ORDAINED

Dr. William C. Bitting Gives His Views Before Baptist Pastors.

At the weekly meeting of the Baptist pastors, held at 149 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning, a paper was read by Dr. William C. Bitting of Mount Morris Baptist Church on "Ordination." Dr. Bitting said that in no place in the Bible was there anything to show that in order to be authorized to preach the Gospel of Christ it would be necessary for a person to be formally ordained.

By formally Dr. Bitting said that he meant the laying on of hands. He said that when Christ sent forth his disciples he did not ordain them any more than to instruct them verbally. They understood their duty, and as ordinary men preached for the salvation of humanity. Any one was eligible to be a preacher who had the spirit of Christianity. However, he drew a line between the preacher and the pastor. The former, he said, was by his merits authorized to inspire, while the latter was appointed to lay down the orthodox rules of the Church.

"Let the preacher speak," said Dr. Bitting, "but do not let him immerse until you have established beyond a doubt the nature of his belief and the source of his authority. In order to conduct the baptism, it is necessary for him to be licensed."

Dr. Bitting said that there was not a reference in the New Testament to the priesthood. He said there were no priestly functions in the minister. Priesthood was nothing but craft.

Sale of Up-Town Franchise Postponed.

The sale of the franchise sought by the People's Traction Company to parallel the Union Railway Company's lines to some extent in the annexed district, and which has been the subject of much litigation, was adjourned again yesterday by Controller Fitch for thirty days.

LOOK FOR RECOGNITION

Cuban Sympathizers Believe the United States Government Will Act.

SENOR PALMA'S HOPEFUL VIEW

The Change of Generals Is Regarded as a Sign that Spain Feels Discouraged—Cruelties of Gen. Weyler.

Early recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States is now confidently predicted by their sympathizers in this city. They do not expect it will be delayed longer than the end of this month, and some believe it will come this week. Advices from those who are laboring in Washington are of a very hopeful cast, and indicate that the recall of Gen. Martinez Campos has been a decided point in their favor. They say the United States Government has been willing to accept the assurances of Campos, but it will be unable to place any great confidence in the reports of Gen. Weyler.

Cuban sympathizers here are watching with interest for a war of words between Campos and the Spanish planters in Cuba. Gen. Campos protests that his removal was due to political intrigue, while the planters have already taken the ground that they made common cause against him because of his failure to make any headway against the rebellion.

"It will be interesting," said a prominent Cuban yesterday, "to have the Conservative leaders prove their allegations against the generalship of Campos. They have heretofore concurred in the policy which has led to the sending out of reports of Cuban defeats. Now they will be compelled to show that these were in reality Spanish defeats, and out of their own mouths we will show that Gomez is superior as a General to the best commander in Spain."

Señor Palma, the accredited representative of the Cubans, was in this city yesterday, returning during the afternoon to Washington, where he is laboring for the recognition of Cuba. He gave an interview to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in which he said: :

"I wish to declare that I have not in any way or manner confirmed or authorized the publication made in one of the New-York morning papers in reference to action taken by the Government of the United States on the Cuban question, and, furthermore, I know nothing about it, and have had no connection with it.

"In Washington I have found that the people and public men sympathize with the cause and would gladly help us, but there is the conservative element, which does not want to take any action which might prove to have been hasty.

"In regard to the change of Generals, we feel very well contented. We take this change as an acknowledgment on the part of Spain that she has become discouraged and does not know what to do to put an end to her troubles.

"Gen. Campos has been acknowledged to be Spain's best General. It must be borne in mind that when he first went to Cuba the insurrection was starting. It was on the eastern end of the island and had not then one-tenth of the strength it has today. If, in spite of that fact, and of the fact that Campos has had all the men he asked for and all the facilities and resources that could in any way help him, he has not succeeded in putting down the insurrection, but has allowed it to grow, what can be accomplished by the other man of inferior ability?

"If Gen. Weyler is to take command, he will prove a butcher. His record was summed up in the remark of Gen. Campos. He has been worse than a butcher. In the last rebellion it was his habit to surprise the families living in the country and hand the women and men over to his soldiers, that they might do with them as they pleased. In some cases he made women dance naked before his soldiers.

"His policy was the policy of the Middle Ages. He believed that terror was the best means of ending the revolution. His return to Cuba will show that Spain still believes in the methods of warfare in vogue in the Middle Ages.

"Mr. Enrique Donde, a Spaniard, who was with Weyler during the campaign, and was an eye witness to some of these scenes, described part of them in a pamphlet published in New-York in 1870. He said he was horrified by the occurrences and could not bear to stay."

The removal of Campos is given by the Cubans as a sample incident showing how they are governed.

"You may draw from this act an idea of what we have been compelled to bear in the past," said Fidel G. Pierra, head of the Cuban Press Bureau, yesterday. "The Spaniards in Cuba are represented by about thirty men, who dictate affairs. The Autonomist party has a much greater following, but these Conservatives have always been able to rule. They have removed Campos. They have defeated reforms in the past and made it impossible for the Cubans to get their liberty."

Señor Cuyas, the Spanish public representative, in this city, yesterday received a cablegram from Havana via Key West, giving the Spanish view of several late occurrences. It is as follows:

A party commanded by Maceo attacked Vinales, about eighteen miles north of Pinar del Rio, and were compelled to retire without entering the town.

Gen. Suarez Valdez met a party commanded by Maximo Gomez in Cayo Rosa, and after an hour's fight Gomez had to give up the positions he was occupying.

Parties commanded by Nunez, Bermeudez and Alvarez were met near Candelaria by a column commanded by Gen. Madam. The Spanish troops caught twelve scouts, after a hard fight the rebels retired from the field, leaving seven killed, among them the chief, Francisco Cruz Rodriguez. The Spaniards also got forty horses, some arms, munitions, and seven prisoners.

The insurgents have again attacked the town of El Roque, near Colon.

Parties commanded by Gomez set fire to the Bejucal Railroad Station, a train, and several houses. A detachment of troops and volunteers met the insurgents near the station. They fought brilliantly, and made the enemy retire without causing any more damage.

At a regular meeting of the Russian-American Hebrew Association, at the Hebrew Institute, Sunday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The patriots of Cuba are now engaged in a great struggle to free themselves from the degrading, tyrannous, and corrupt rule of the Spanish Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Russian-American Hebrew Association, citizens of the United States, mindful of the hardships and cruelties of persecution to which they themselves were obliged to submit under the despotic Government of Russia, and fully imbued with the grand and noble principles of liberty and equality, are in entire sympathy with the Cubans in their efforts to cast of the fetters of despotism and tyranny, and hope that their exertions in the cause of right and freedom will be attended by success; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this association that, though the United States Government should not deviate from its policy of strict neutrality, yet it can with propriety take immediate steps to recognize the Cubans as a belligerent power.

M'DONALD SHORTAGE, $5,185.60

Court Clerk's Bond $1,000—Recommended that It Be Increased.

The Commissioners of Accounts made their report to the Mayor yesterday in reference to their investigations of the books and accounts of the Court of Special Sessions. They find that Theodore F. McDonald was Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions from July 1, 1895, to Jan. 8, 1896, when he resigned, and that during that period he collected $61,814, of which he turned $54,859.50 into the City Treasury, and paid $1,848.90 to the Justices. This left a shortage of $5,185.60. For alleged defalcation in this amount ex-Clerk McDonald is now under indictment, awaiting trial.

The Commissioners pointed out that the bond of the Clerk of this court was but $1,000, and they recommended that it be increased to a suitable amount.

Lock-out of Wood Carvers Ended.

The lock-out of the wood carvers in the employ of Xavier Grissez, in West Thirty-seventh Street, that lasted for two weeks, was ended yesterday in victory for the men. The trouble was caused by the men demanding to be paid weekly. Mr. Grissez assented, and then discharged all his men and took non-union men in their places. The Board of Walking Delegates threatened to order general strikes, and thus managed to settle the trouble.

WANTS PAY FOR FRANCHISES

Mayor Will Veto the "Huckleberry" Road Resolution and Have the Courts Look Into Franchise.

A delegation composed of J. Schuyler Anderson, Claude H. Brown, T. M. Lynch, and Archibald M. Shrady, called on Mayor Strong yesterday, seeking to get him to restrain the Corporation Counsel from interfering in the "Huckleberry" Railroad's franchise matter.

The delegation had a lengthy conference with the Mayor, and argued in favor of the road at length, and urged that the interests of the road and of the property holders of the north side should not be jeopardized by having the matter as to the legality of the road's franchise become a subject of adjudication by the courts.

The trouble has been precipitated by the resolutions passed last week by the North Side Board of Trade, which resolutions were read as part of the minority report submitted by Alderman Hull of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The Aldermanic committee had the matter under consideration several months, and a number of public hearings were had, it being alleged that the "Huckleberry" franchise granted by the special act of the Legislature, and later by the Board of Aldermen, was illegal.

The committee presented two reports—the majority, claiming that the franchise was legal; the minority, claiming that it was illegal. Mayor Strong said:

"I am opposed to any railroad corporation getting a franchise for nothing—corporations must pay for privileges. I am bound to make them pay, and I shall use my every endeavor to see that they do pay. This road has never paid a cent to this city. This is wrong. The road has violated the rights of the people in many respects. It must be stopped. Ever since the road has been started the cars have been jammed and the transportation, therefore, is not what it should be, with the result that the road has never—or claims not yet to have—made $1,700 per day, the amount upon which a percentage can be claimed."

Mayor Strong's statement means that he will veto the resolution passed last Tuesday by the Board of Aldermen, compelling the road to qualify in $50,000 bonds that it will finish the entire road within two years.

The Mayor claims that the bond cannot be exacted of the company, and he is going to have the matter submitted to the courts through the Corporation Counsel, when the validity of the franchise will also be passed upon.

MANHATTAN ROADS TAXES

COMPANY WILL FIGHT INCREASE IN REALTY VALUATION.

Mr. Gould Quoted as Saying It Is Unlawful and a Personal Attack—What Tax Board's President Says.

The increase of the assessed realty valuation of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad from $13,164,700 last year to $27,219,000 for 1896 is to be contested by the company. George J. Gould, according to a morning newspaper, made this statement:

"Most certainly I shall fight this increased assessment; it is unlawful and unjust, out of all proportion in comparison with the rate assessed against other New-York companies. It is a personal attack on me; it is a continuation of the unfair treatment which caused me to leave New-York. The Tax Commissioners have been trying to find out every corporation I am connected with, that they may pursue similar methods in each case.

"I knew three weeks before it was announced, through a friend in the Assessor's office, that this increased assessment was to be made. I am willing to bear my just proportion of personal taxes, and that any corporation in which I am interested shall be assessed as high proportionately as any other corporation, but I do not care to submit to taxation out of all proportion to what I consider just."

When the attention of President Barker of the Tax Department was called to the subject yesterday, he said:

"I read what Mr. Gould is represented as having said. I think he magnifies his importance when he says that the increase in the assessed valuation of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad is a 'personal attack' on him. I was under the impression that I made that fact quite clear to his counsel when he was recently before the Tax Commissioners for the purpose of the reassessment of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

"When he says that 'the Tax Commissioners have been trying to find out every corporation that I am connected with that they may pursue similar methods in each case,' he makes an unconscious admission which, at this particular time, is edifying. He appears to have demonstrated that his notion of a citizen's duty is that he should pay only taxes on property he may be caught with, and that the Tax Commissioners are engaged in something disreputable if they 'try to find out' what he justly owes the city.

"None of us is infallible, as Mr. Gould shows in this case, for what he says is not correct, and, in fact, it is without justification. It may be that he has been misled by his 'friend,' who he says gave him advance information. It is something of a tradition in the Tax Department that the Goulds have for years had facilities in this respect, and there is no doubt that the line of communication to which he refers is still in working order. Mr. Gould is quite welcome to all the information he may get, particularly that part which is the truth.

"I have had seven different associate Commissioners since I have been in the Tax Department, and while they were Tax Commissioners there never was other than unanimous action regarding taxation of the Goulds. Consequently, Mr. Gould's 'personal attack' must have been the combined work of eight Commissioners. At the Tax Department we have heard rumors of this 'personal attack' before, but have given no heed to its absurdity."

President Barker was asked how it was that Jay Gould, during his lifetime, escaped personal taxation—some years entirely and in other years being held at a comparatively small amount. Mr. Barker replied:

"I have no desire to discuss the transactions of the Tax Department prior to my becoming a Commissioner. I am only responsible for my share of the Gould taxation since that date, and the Commissioners will now, as they have done in the past, be governed by their legal adviser and leave the final adjudication with the courts."

The situation as to the personal assessment of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, according to the Tax Department, is as follows:

The company's personal property for 1894 was $17,860,712. The coutrts of this city affirmed this valuation. When the case came before the Court of Appeals they returned it to the Tax Commissioners, virtually approving their action, but, to avoid any question of doubt, recommended a reassessment on certain lines. The Tax Commissioners gave Mr. Gould's lawyers a hearing, and made a reassessment as recommended by the Court, and reduced the amount to about $16,000,000. The personal assessment for thte Manhattan Elevated Railroad for 1895, amounting to $16,496,995, is now before the courts.

The real estate assessment of all elevated roads for 1895 was $13,164,700. For 1896, real estate valuation as fixed by the Assessors and as yet unacted upon by the Tax Commissioners, amounts to $27,219,000.

CHANCE TO OWN A BULLFIGHT

Damaged Coming Here and Handed Over to be Sold at Barge Office.

There will be a sale of abandoned goods at the Barge Office to-morrow at which will be offered among other things a representation of a bullfight. Ogden Goelet owned it, and paid duty on it. It had cost him £30 in Madrid. As constructed it showed a fenced arena, within which a fight was in progress. Earthenware figures of bulls, horses, and men, including a matador, a toreador, and banderilleros in spangles, tinsel, and gaudy costumes filled the ring. The contrivance was large enough to cover a good-sized table.

When it was unpacked it was found to have been ruined in shipment. Of all the objects in the arena only a fallen bull remained intact. Everything else was chipped, broken, or smashed. Mr. Goelet turned it back to the customs authorities. On certificate of its sale as abandoned merchandise the duty which Mr. Goelet paid will be returned to him.

To-morrow's sale will include 200 cases of oranges, damaged on the way from Valencia; nine cases of earthenware, three casks of aniline dyes, and two bales of corks. All reached port in bad condition.

THE STATE'S LAW BUSINESS

Annual Report of Attorney General Hancock Is Ready.

THE WORK OF A YEAR IN HIS OFFICE

The Legislature Having Added to the Work of the Department, a Call Is Made for More Money.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The annual report of Attorney General Hancock, which will be submitted to the Legislature, shows $1,164 received during 1895, the sum which was paid by way of costs and damages in actions and proceedings.

One important case was decided in the State's favor by the United States Supreme Court during the year, that against the United States, involving the sum of $131,188 for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, &c., of troops furnished in the war of the rebellion.

In the Court of Appeals, of the cases with a pecuniary interest and principle involved, the most important was that of The People ex rel. Roberts, as State Controller, against Fitch, as Controller of New-York City. By the Court's decision the defendant will pay over to the State $714,568, with interest, as its share of the tax of 1893 levied for the care of the State's insane. The number of cases in which the State is party on appeal pending in the Court of Appeals is 24, as against 31 a year ago. Seventeen are appeals from awards made by the Board of Claims. There are four cases pending unargued in the General Term.

During the year more than 500 opinions issued from this office addressed to the several State departments and to officials throughout the State. During the year 35 applications were made for leave to commence actions, as follows: Quo warranto, 9; dissolution of corporations, 17; to compel accounting of corporations' offices, 2; to annul charters, 4; to annul patents, 2; to remove obstructions to navigation, 1.

During the year the Attorney General has been called upon by the Governor to prosecute charges against Anthony Clinchy, Inspector of Gas Meters, and against Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons. Besides these matters, the Attorney General has, by direction of the Governor, assumed the conduct of certain cases before the Grand Juries of the counties of Rensselaer, Westchester, and Broome.

By Chapter 68, Laws of 1894, amending sub-division of Section 52 of the Executive law, the Governor is authorized to direct the Attorney General to assume charge of criminal prosecutions in any county of the State. It is probable that this statutory provision resulted from the popular excitement and indignation that grew out of various election frauds in different parts of the State. This discretionary power ought to be invoked or asserted only in exceptional cases, and the Attorney General should be designated to supersede the District Attorney only when, upon due consideration of local conditions, it becomes reasonably certain that a failure of justice might otherwise result.

During the year other actions or proceedings have been commenced as follows: One hundred and forty-eight voluntary dissolution proceedings, 80 sequestration actions, 10 certiorari proceedings against State officers, 6 mandamus proceedings against State officers, 74 cases in Surrogate Court, and 3 quo warranto proceedings. A large amount of the litigation with which this office is concerned with reference to corporations originates in the City of New-York. "In these cases upward of 8,000 papers have been served upon me during the year through the office of the Assistant Attorney General in that city, Mr. C. W. Francis, 31 Pine Street."

In conclusion the report says:

By Chapter 821, Laws of 1895, the executive law in respect to the duties of the Attorney General was amended so as to direct him to:

(1) Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings in which the State is interested, and have the control of all the legal business of the departments and bureaus of the State or any office thereof which requires the services of attorney or counsel in order to protect the interests of the State.

Before this enactment took effect many of the State departments and bureaus retained special attorneys and counsel on their own account, and paid them for legal services out of funds appropriated for that purpose. The effect of this law has been to very greatly increase the business of this department, and as the Legislature failed to appropriate the money necessary to carry the law into full effect, I would ask your honorable body to properly provide in this regard.

BOARD OF CLAIMS FOR THE STATE.

Annual Report of the Work Done Since Its Creation.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The annual report of the State Board of Claims to the Legislature shows that the board has since its creation in 1883 heard and decided to Jan. 1, 1896, 2,332 claims against the State, claiming in the aggregate $5,397,070, exclusive of interest and has awarded thereon $1,316,328. This number of decisions is exclusive of those made from 1884 to 1891 in appeals from the Board of Canal Appraisers to the Canal Board, 273 of which were in May, 1884, transferred to the board by Chapter 329 of the Laws of 1884.

The average of the amounts claimed which was awarded since the organization of the board is 24½ per cent., and the same average for the last year is 13 1-3 per cent. The whole number of claims filed with the board to Jan. 1, excluding the appeals transferred from the Canal Appraisers, is 3,312, and there are now pending 621 claims, varying in the amounts claimed from $30 to about $200,000, exclusive of the claims of State employes for compensation.

There were 523 claims filed with the board during the last year. The number of claims decided was 352, in which the aggregate amount claimed, exclusive of interest, was $631,174, and the entire awards allowed for the year amounted to $84,604. The board held seven special sessions during the year in addition to the four regular sessions fixed by the statute, the sittings occurring at Albany, Syracuse, Elmira, Rochester, and New-York. Since the organization of the board the whole number of appeals from its awards to the Court of Appeals is 132, the reversals 25, and the reversals therein on appeals by the State, 3.

BENEFIT FOR ST. JOSEPH'S DAY NURSERY

Worthy Charitable Institution Which Is Much in Need of Money.

The St. Joseph's Day Nursery at 473 West Fifty-seventh Street, which, in addition to caring for children under the age of eight years, finds employment for competent women, is to be given a benefit performaace at Columbus Hall, 124 West Sixtieth Street, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of this week.

The entertainment will be furnished by the Hecker Club. The feature of the evening will be the presentation of the Irish drama, "The Shamrock and Rose." Tickets for admission and reserved seats are to be had from the Treasurer of the nursery, at 415 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Never in the history of the nursery has it been so much in need of funds. Owing to the stringency of the times, the ordinary sources of revenue have been greatly reduced, while the demands on the nursery have increased. The report for last year shows that the total number of children received in 1895 was 16,017. The receipts amounted to $2,698.96, and the disbursements $2,667.54, leaving a balance on hand of but $31.42.

Cruiser Cincinnati Here for Repairs.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati, which sailed from Hampton Roads on Saturday, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. The vessel belongs to the North Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral Bunce's command, and comes here to be docked for a few minor repairs. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Capt. M. L. Johnson, who commands the vessel, said he expected that the Cincinnati would be ready to rejoin the squadron in the course of ten days. The squadron, consisting of the Indiana, the New-York, the Maine, the Montgomery, the Columbia, and the Raleigh, is now at Hampton Roads awaiting orders from the Navy Department.

WORN TESTIMONY AGAINST LENNON

Defects in the Orchard Street Building that Fell—A Gale Not Responsible.

The trial of William F. Lennon, the owner of the building at 151-7 Orchard Street, that collapsed last March, causing the death of four persons, was resumed yesterday before Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

John O'Connor, an Inspector in the Building Department, testified that he visited the wrecked building the day after its collapse. He made an investigation, and closely examined the walls and the supports of the various floors. From his examination he was convinced that the building laws had been violated in the construction of the building.

Inspector O'Connor testified that the mortar was affected by the frost. The bricks, to a great extent, were what are known as "bats"—that is, they were broken.

Elias Dunn, Government Weather Forecaster, produced his records as to the state of the weather during the time the building was being constructed. The records showed that for many weeks the temperature was far below the freezing point. There was also a great deal of rain and snow.

On cross-examination, the counsel for the defense asked:

"What was the velocity of the wind at the time the building fell?"

"Very light," Mr. Dunn replied.

The contention of the defense is that a gale of wind was blowing at the time, and caused the collapse.

According to the records of the Weather Bureau, much of the construction of the building was done when the temperature was below the freezing point.

Thomas Gallinger, contractor for shoring buildings, testified that he was notified on the day after the collapse to shore up the standing walls. He went there, and examined the walls and the wreckage. He found the walls in a very bad condition; old bricks had been used and the mortar was frozen. He found ice between the bricks. About one-third of the bricks in the walls were "bats." The bonding stones were small and inadequate. The iron beams were not strapped. He bought some of the beams, and found there were no holes in them for strapping.

The prosecution then rested, and counsel for the defense opened. Court then adjourned till to-day.

MISS DAVIS KEPT HER TEMPER

SHE DENIES HAVING BEEN SULKY OR HAVING FEIGNED ILLNESS.

Continuation of the Actress's Suit Against Messrs. Frohman and Belasco for Breach of Contract.

The hearing of the suit of Kate Davis, the actress, to recover $5,800 for alleged breach of contract from Theatrical Managers Charles Frohman and David Belasco was resumed yesterday forenoon before Referee Ernest Hall at 62 William Street.

Miss Davis was on hand early, and Mr. Belasco came in a few minutes later. The actress and the manager did not speak as they passed by. The proceedings were begun by Miss Davis taking the stand to contradict some answers given at the last hearing by the defense. Her counsel, William P. Burr asked:

"When you received a vacation on account of illness were you really, as Mr. Belasco has testified, perfectly well?"

"No, Sir; I was not well," replied Miss Davis, looking indignantly at Mr. Belasco.

"Did you overdo your part in Philadelphia?"

"No, Sir."

Miss Davis denied that she ever told Mr. Jephson, the stage manager of "Miss Helyett," that she wished to cancel her contract. She denied that she ever slammed the door in the face of Mr. Haymon at Baltimore.

"Is it true that Miss Clemens left the company on account of a quarrel with you?"

"No, Sir; it is not."

"Is it true that your manners were sulky and that you evinced a sulky disposition when with the company?"

"No, Sir," and this last answer was very emphatic.

"Did you ever while Mrs. Leslie Carter and Miss Bettini were singing a duet emit unearthly yells?"

Miss Davis's eyes flashed angrily as she replied, "Never, Sir."

"Did you ever tear your stage costume into tatters?"

"No, Sir. Why, I mended that costume repeatedly and wore it the entire season."

"On the night of Dec. 13, did Mr. Belasco do everything possible to try and keep you in the company?"

"No, Sir; he said 'Get out,'" replied Miss Davis in a sarcastic tone. This was in 1892.

"Did Mr. Belasco engage a dancing master for you specially?"

"He did not, Sir."

Miss Davis then said she never had any trouble with the ladies who shared her dressing room when the play was on the road.

"Did you ever dare and defy Mr. Belasco?"

"Oh, no; never."

"Did you ever resort to funny squeaks and yells which would receive the boisterous applause of the audience?"

"I never did."

In explanation of the much discussed scene between Mrs. Carter, Miss Bettini, and Miss Davis, the later said:

"Well, I was supposed to be the Spanish mother who had almost killed two men in the first act. When Mrs. Carter began insulting my daughter, trying to take away my son-in-law, why, I was supposed to act indignantly and not to stand there quietly, as Mr. Belasco sent word I should do."

At this juncture Mr. Burr announced that he was not prepared to go any further, and an adjournment was taken until Jan. 30, at 10:30 o'clock.

JERSEY CITY TABERNACLE NOT FOR SALE

The Rev. John L. Scudder Says No Negotiations Are Pending.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Tabernacle, Jersey City, said yesterday:

"Strange rumors are afloat in the papers of to-day to the effect that the Jersey City Tabernacle intends to sell its property to the Lehigh Valley Railroad or some large express company, if satisfactory terms can be arranged.

"I desire promptly to contradict this erroneous statement, as it has no foundation in fact. We have a valuable property, but no offer has been made to our Trustees, and we are not disposed to sell.

"The Tabernacle, with its People's Palace, is here to stay. Instead of moving to a more fashionable locality, after the manner of the average Protestant church, we have remained heroically at our post of duty, and in a district where churches are needed the most. We have done this in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles, and without a solitary dollar of endowment.

"In view of these facts this rumor is groundless and misleading, and we desire to be set right before the world."

MAYOR WURSTER WILL APPOINT TO-DAY

Mr. Willis Said to be Selected for City Works Commissioner.

Mayor Wurster did not make any appointments to his Cabinet yesterday, but he said he would make four or five to-day.

It is understood that ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis of the First Ward will be appointed City Works Commissioner, in place of Alfred T. White.

There seems to be a hitch regarding the appointment of a Police Commissioner. Granville W. Harman, in company with Police Commissioner Welles, called upon the Mayor yesterday, and Mr. Harman urged Mayor Wurster to reappoint Mr. Welles.

Mr. Harman appeared to be happy later, but Mayor Wurster refused to give any particulars regarding the matter. He said Commissioner Welles's presence was due to his having sent for him to discuss the excise question.

Health Commissioner Emery was also present. He is seeking a reappointment, but neither he nor the Mayor would say why he happened to be there at the time.

A Prize for Battery Shooting.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin today received from William Livingston Flanagan, First Lieutenant in the Second Battery, a handsome bronze trophy representing Napoleon in full uniform, with arms folded. It is valued at $500 and is to become the property of the battery which wins it three times at light artillery practice.

IN BEHALF OF "BAT" SHEA

Affidavits of the Convicted Man, His Attorney, and Convict John McGough Are Prepared.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The supplemental affidavits in behalf of Bartholomew Shea, upon which argument will be made at the hearing on the application for a new trial, to be heard by Justice Mayham at Schoharie Saturday, were delivered to-day to Thomas S. Fagan of this city, who, with George Haines of Rochester, will appear with the Attorney General for the people.

Affidavits are made by John McGough, the Clinton Prison convict, who swears that he and not Bartholomew Shea shot Robert Ross, Galen R. Hitt of Albany, of the counsel for Shea, and Shea himself.

In his affidavit McGough swears that prior to the shooting of Ross, McGough himself had been shot in the back and had fallen into a declivity, near where Robert Ross was shot, and Robert Ross had jumped upon McGough and struck him several times with a club. Afterward, the affidavit says, Ross had suddenly left McGough and started in pursuit of Shea; McGough then raised himself to a kneeling posture, he swears, and just as Ross reached the level ground McGough discharged his revolver at his head, and Ross fell to the ground and did not move again. McGough then tells of his escape from the crowd. He denies that he was ever solicited or urged to make a confession, and says that he made the confession of his own volition.

McGough farther says that in giving testimony upon the trial of Shea which indicated that John B. Boland had fired the fatal shot, deponent felt assured that no evil consequences could come to Boland because of the relations existing between Boland and Ross and their associates in the melée.

An affidavit by Shea was also filed. This affidavit states that Shea has not seen or had any communication with McGough since he was removed from the Troy Jail in July, 1894, and that he never knew that McGough intended making a confession.

Galen R. Hitt makes affidavit relative to occurrences at Clinton Prison on the occasion of the visit of himself, John T. Norton, of the counsel for Shea, and District Attorney Burlingame of Albany and Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, after the presentation of the confession to Gov. Morton, and also of the interview between himself and the Governor the day the reprieve until Feb. 4 was granted Shea. Mr. Hitt also swears that he was totally unaware of the confession of McGough until informed of its existence by the Governor's private secretary.

MR. BOOTH AWAITING ORDERS

SALVATION ARMY COMMANDER ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Other Territorial Leaders Are Being Changed—He Has Had No Intention of Disregarding Orders.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army issued a statement signed by himself and his wife yesterday concerning the orders sent to them from the International Headquarters at London to relinquish their command here. The statement reads:

"We desire to make publicly known that when the reports of our farewell first reached the American press we had then received but very scanty information from International Headquarters, London. Hence we were not in a position to give any lengthened explanation. Even now we have but very meagre news, and are waiting a return mail bringing an official reply to our dispatch to them. The orders to relinquish our command are in accordance with the discipline of the organization, it being of a strictly military character. We now learn that other territorial leaders are also being changed. In pursuance, therefore, of military obedience, regardless of our own feelings, we are proceeding to put all things in preparation, such as the conveyance of properties and the varied business and official matters that have been in our hands, that our successors may find as little difficulty as possible upon assuming their command.

"We are communicating with our many auxiliaries and friends, (in addition to addressing letters to officers and soldiers,) assuring them that nothing would cause us more distress and sorrow than the thought that they would cease to help and support with their sympathy, influence, and money our brave and faithful officers and troops.

"We have not at present had the slightest official information as to who our successors will be, but it is needless to add that in the appointment of them the International Headquarters will consider the value and breadth of the army field here, and the unprecedented opportunity that at this juncture of the work lies before us. Those who know us throughout the land will, we are confident, need no assurance that our love for America, its people, and its interests will never wane. We are with you in feeling, thought, and affection, and shall ever be.

"We must here record an expression of tribute to our faithful, hard-working, and efficient staff of officers. We have watched them grow up around us through darkest storm and fiercest battle. Our mutual love and confidence in each other have made the family feeling run side by side with the military discipline. It is natural that they and we should feel this separation. We can assure the American public that they are worthy of all help, confidence, and respect."

In regard to his coming departure, Mr. Booth said that the Salvation Army is a strictly military organization, and it was the duty of a soldier and an officer to obey orders. "Whenever I have directed officers to go or stay," he said, "they have always obeyed me, so now it is for me to show obedience and go wherever I may be sent."

He said that he expected a letter from London containing orders as to his future destination, of which he says at present he has no knowledge. The letter did not arrive yesterday, and he does not expect it to arrive now until next Thursday. In the interim, however, he anticipates receiving a call from International Headquarters. When asked about the meetings which are being held in various cities to protest against his removal, the Commander and his wife denied that any such meetings were being held under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

He said that he and his wife had received a number of invitations to visit various cities and make farewell addresses, and they are now ar

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderately Active Markets and Firmer Prices.

DECREASED SUPPLIES; FIRMER WEST

Wheat at the Close was Firm—Corn was Steadier—Provisions Higher—Cotton Firmer—Coffee Quiet.

While the grain transactions were only moderate, there was a better feeling manifested, and prices advanced 1c on wheat, ½@½c on corn, and ½@¼c on oats, due to the large decrease in stocks here, visible supply, and amount on passage, while the West was higher. Provisions were also higher and more active. Cotton was quiet and a few points up. Coffee gained slightly, with a light trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	71⅝@ 72
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	2½@ 24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½@ 36
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	10.75 @11.00
Lard, Western steam	@ 6.00
Beef, family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @ 21
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @ 10¾
Copper, lake	9.75 @ ..
Lead	3.00 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and closed firm at ½c advance, following the West, fair foreign buying, better cables, decreased stocks and visible, and a decrease of 880,000 bushels on passage. Spot was advanced 1c and checked business. Sales, 64,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at 2¼c over May, free on board, store; 16,000 bushels frosted Manitoba, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, to Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May, free on board. ...Clearances hence, 138,751 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 158,895 bushels; receipts, 925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 39,071 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week, 1,270,854 bushels, or to 6,634,960 bushels, 294,911 bushels contract red and 1,552,952 bushels No. 2 hard winter Spring, and 864,000 bushels afloat.)—The visible supply shows a decrease of 947,000 bushels, or to 67,998,000 bushels, against 85,586,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm at ½@½c advance, firmer cables, decreased stocks, firmer West, and local covering...Spot was ½@¾c higher and in moderate demand. Sales, 37,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 16,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36¾@36½c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35@35⅝c, elevator...Receipts, 57,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 232,150 bushels....Clearances hence, 162,789 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 385,725 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 326,491 bushels, or to 849,139 bushels, 152,222 bushels No. 2, and 62,194 bushels steamer mixed.)—The visible supply shows an increase of 1,493,000 bushels, or to 7,674,000 bushels, against 12,278,000 bushels same time last year.

The following cablegram from Broomhall's Corn Trade News was received by Wellington, Trafton & Phillips: "Indian mail advices indicate acreage 6,000,000 deficient; condition growing crop bad, but our Kurrachee representative cables to-day that rains have saved crop Punjaub Sindh; world's shipments small."

OATS—Contracts were very dull and ⅛@¼c higher with corn, better West, and local bidding....Spot were moderately active and firm at ¼c advance on white....Sales, 38,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25⅝@26c; No. 2 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25¾c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c bid; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 25½c; track mixed, 24½@25½c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 25@28c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 153,600 bushels; exports, 1,215 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 23,038 bushels, or to 1,657,528 bushels, (432,816 bushels No. 2 white and 346,507 bushels No. 2.)....The visible shows an increase of 246,000 bushels, or to 6,615,000 bushels, against 8,424,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	69⅞
February	.....	....@....	70¼
March	25,000	70¾@71¼	71⅛
May	2,220,000	67 15-16@69	68⅞
June	80,000	67⅝@68⅝	68¼
July	310,000	67 9-16@68⅝	68½
Total	2,635,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	.....	....@....	35⅞
May	180,000	35¼@35⅜	35⅜
July	10,000	36⅛@36 15-16	36⅞
Total	190,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	24⅛
February	.....	....@....	24⅛
March	.....	....@....	24⅜
May	20,000	24⅝@24⅞	24⅞
No. 2 White—			
January	.....	....@....	25½
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Millers asked an advance with wheat, and jobbers bought more freely. Sales, 33,200 bbls, including of City Mills 8,985 bbls patents, 10,775 bbls clears, and 500 bbls extra at quotations; 1,200 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3@$3.05; 1,200 bbls straights at $3.45@$3.50; 750 bbls patents at $3.80; 1,050 bbls clears at $3.30@$3.40; 5,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.70; 2,550 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90@$3; 500 sacks superfine at $1.85, and 50 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.75....Arrivals, 13,323 bbls and 11,170 sacks; exports, 6,788 bbls and 14,908 sacks from Atlantic ports, 52,076 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.35@$2.50; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.80@$3.05; clears, $3.15@$3.40; straights, $3.40@$3.50; white wheat, straights, $3.50@$3.65; patents, $3.60@$3.90; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.15; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39½c, February delivery.

OATMEAL—Firmer and more active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderate demand and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.10@$2.30; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—As yet the market fails to show improvement in tone, despite the advance in lard. Demand is limited. Of course, if further material change to better prices occurs in the hog products, the compound lard business will increase to helping the situation for cotton oil. Pending the development of trading, all buying interests for the oil are as dull as for some time. There are sellers of prime yellow in lots of 100 to 200 bbls at 28½c, but it is doubtful if less than 29c would buy a large lot, while bidding for the small lots is scarce. Good off yellow is held at 28c; sales of 100 bbls prime crude at 24½c, 150 bbls prime yellow at 28½c, and 100 bbls good off yellow at 28c. There are some lots of crude held at 25c. Crude in bulk at near-by mills had 20c bid from New-York refiners, with 21c asked for small lots, and large lots practically held off the market. LINSEED was firm and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was steady; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was strong and in fair demand; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 20.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed 140 bid. Standard price, 142.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a sharp advance for the entire list. Pork had most attention on speculative account, with at the West fully 57½c rise, followed by a reaction of 7½@10c. Bacon was next in favor, and fully 25 points up, while lard sold at 20 points rise. At the close slight reactions had occurred. Some of the packers were extensive buyers, and the covering of short sales was quite large generally. Chicago shipped out last week about 14,500 tcs lard. It estimates its hog receipts for the week at 155,000 head, against 134,894 head same time last year. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 12,969 bbls pork, 12,850,320 lb lard, 12,573,210 lb meats; same time last year, 9,744 bbls pork, 12,922,953 lb lard, 13,150,405 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 4,152 bbls pork, 5,824,142 lb lard, 12,490,137 lb meats; same time last year, 4,296 bbls pork, 6,881,725 lb lard, 11,162,582 lb meats.

LARD—The receipts of hogs continued small, their prices were higher, while the product was swept along to a better range in the speculative sentiment with the excitement, especially for pork and ribs, the former making the most radical improvement for the day. The options of lard reached 20 points higher prices at the West, and reacted 5 points. Of course, with the recent steady advance in prices the cash product is suffering more in trading by reason of the values being at least temporarily above an export basis, and the natural desire abroad to unload accumulations before buying further. At the West, January closed at 5.75c nominal; May was at 5.95@6.07½c, closing at 6.02½c; July at 6.07½@6.17½c, closing at 6.17½ asked. Here there was a slow business, with sales of 325 tcs cash at 6c, closing at 6c. Of tank lard, sale of a car lot at 5.70c. January option closed at 6.05c nominal. City steam was strong at 5.50c; sales of 125 tcs. Refined was quiet; Continent at 6.35c; South American at 6.60c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—At the West the course of prices was sharply upward, with at one time 50c advance over Saturday secured, and by the close only 7½@10c loss on the best prices of the day with Cudahy reported an extensive buyer, not only of pork, but of ribs, and the general interest in covering contracts wide and extensive as well as including fresh investments, and as stimulated partly by continued moderate hog receipts; January, at the West, closed at $10.50; May was at $10.45@$10.87½, closing at $10.77½@$10.80. Here there was a small export business at higher prices. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs were more general at the West in a speculative way, with the rise in prices 25 points, reacting by the close 2½ points; January closed at 5.12½c nominal; May was at $5.22½@$5.40, closing at $5.37½ bid; July at $5.40@$5.55, closing at $5.50 nominal.

CUTMEATS—There was stronger holding for both city and Western meats. Sales of 7,500 lb city smoking bellies at 6c, and 200 pickled shoulders at 5c, and of Western meats 75 tcs sweet pickled skinned hams at 8c; 75 tcs California hams at 5½c; 150 tcs sweet pickled hams, March delivery, at 8¼c, and 100 tcs California hams, April delivery, at 5¾c. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5½@5¾c; 10 lb average, 5¼@5⅝c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 15 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 8¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼@8½c; sweet-pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was moderate, while prices were held steadily. Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were under light attention, yet held firmly. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were more freely offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 51,832 head; same time last year, 67,411 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; slow; 5c higher; $3.90@$4.12½; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,354 head; active; $3.75@$4.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,919 head; higher; $3.70@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 1,400 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.80@$3.95. Pittsburg—Firm; $4.20@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; stronger; $3.80@$3.90. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.10 @$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; active; $4@$4.15. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,239 head; $3.85@$4.10. Quotations here were 5@ 5½c for heavy, 5⅛@5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅜c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 5⅝c for 120 lb, and 5⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a quieter market for the day, with 3⅞c a nominal price for city, in hogsheads, and absence of business next. For country-made, said at 60,000 lb at 4@4¼c. At Chicago the tone was firm at 4¼c for packers' grade.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the pressers have become a little firmer in their views by reason of expectations over the demand from the compound lard refiners on account of the rise of pure lard, but they fail to secure bidding over 5c, and the refiners do not appear hurried at that price. At the West 5¼c is the best bid, and 5⅝c asked. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 6¼c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull but firm with Europe, closing at 5@20 points advance and a local trade....Havre was dull and unchanged, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¾ pfennig up....Spot Rio dull and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 1,750 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 13.10c; September, 250 bags at 11.80c; October, 500 bags at 11.75c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 13.40c; February, 250 bags at 13.20c; 250 bags at 13.25c; March, 250 bags a 13.15c; May, 250 bags at 12.70c, 250 bags at 12.75c; October, 500 bags at 11.75c; December, 250 bags at 11.70c; total, 2,250 bags. Exchange.—40 points paid to exchange 750 bags May for March. Total for day, 4,750 bags....Closing Prices.—January, 13.35@13.40c; February, 13.25@13.30c; March, 13.20@13.25c; April, 12.95@13.05c; May, 12.75 @12.80c; June, 12.45@12.55c; July, 12.40@ 12.45c; August, 12.05@12.15c; September, 11.80@11.85c; October, 11.70@11.75c; November, 11.70@11.75c; December, 11.65@11.75c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	272,333
Arrivals—SS Lassell	30,260
Total	302,593
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	10,375
Total stock in New-York to-day	292,218
Total stock in Baltimore	47,506
Deliveries Saturday	1,169—46,337
Total stock in New-Orleans	39,135
Deliveries Saturday	867—38,268
	84,605
Total stock in United States	376,823
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 18	82,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 18	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 18	81,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	13,000
	191,000
Total	567,823
Same time 1895	518,560

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@ 21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@ 17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good for small lots, with prices ruling firm....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Prices continue firm, with a fair trade reported....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmer and no business reported...Refined steady and quiet...Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝ bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 4 15-16@5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4 7-16@5⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and unsettled, but closed very steady at 4@6 points advance on local covering and moderate receipts, while Liverpool was ½ point down....Spot was steady and unchanged. Sales, 1,746 bales for export and 791 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; middling uplands, 8 3-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅝c on; strict good middling, ⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅝c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest, and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.88@7.89	7.91	7.91	100
February	7.88@7.89	7.94	7.82	1,100
March	7.95@7.96	7.96	7.88	31,300
April	7.99@8.00	8.00	7.93	5,400
May	8.04@8.05	8.05	7.95	47,800
June	8.07@8.08	8.07	8.00	4,800
July	8.10@8.11	8.07	8.06	300
August	8.10@8.11	8.10	8.02	4,800
September	7.83@7.84	7.83	7.80	900
October	7.74@7.75	7.75	7.67	5,900
November	7.68@7.70	7.68	7.64	2,700
December	...@...	7.64	7.64	200
Total				105,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1335	4045	....	....	....	....
N. Orleans	5548	7712	....	....	....	....
Mobile	877	994	....	....	....	....
Savannah	1717	1726	....	....	....	....
Charlest'n	412	652	....	....	....	....
Wilming't'n	689	....	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	2050	1479	....	....	....	....
New-York	....	950	....	....	....	....
Boston	270	620	....	....	....	....
Phila	237	100	....	....	....	....
W. Point	247	....	....	....	....	....
Total	13332	18278	....	....	....	....
This day last w'k	17079	18455	26364	15092	20896	15109
This day last y'r	28102	42678	35512	38009	28760	27493

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Buyers were very indifferent to-day, and only a little business was accomplished. For choicest marks of marrow $1.52½ was named, and best lots of medium and pea jobbed at $1.35. Red kidney held about the same, and white kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye were barely steady. The supply of limas on the spot is rather light, and receivers are trying to work the price up to $2. Green peas moving very slowly. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50@$1.60; do, peas, $1.40@ do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, white kidney, $1.55; do, red kidney, $1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign pea, old, $1.05@$1.15; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, boiled, 75c.

BUTTER—Large receipts, considerable accumulations, and a lower market, with trading comparatively light....Creamery, State, and Pennsylvania, 15@20c; Western, 16@21c; do, extra, 21c; do, June, 14@19½c; State dairy, 10@20c; Western imitation creamery 14@19½c; do, factory, 9½@18c.

CHEESE—The tone is firm. Export buying is fair, while the home demand is rather quiet. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10@10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10½@10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Moderate receipts and a firmer holding....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 18@19c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 18@18½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 17½@18c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 17@ 17½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 17@17½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 16@16½c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 16c; refrigerator, September packed, 16c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 15@15½c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50@$3.75; limed, Western, prime, 15c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in rather liberal supply to-day, and under a steady and fair demand prices are well sustained. Grapes neglected. Cranberries have very little movement, but are held unchanged. Oranges dull and irregular. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.75@$3.25; do, State, greening and Baldwin, fancy, $2.50@$2.75; do, poor to fair, $1.75@2.25; do, up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do, Virginia, red, $2@$3.25; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.75; do, inferior, 75c@$1.50. Grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, sound, per bbl, $8 @$9.50; few extra large higher; do, poor to fair, $3@$7; do, Jersey, per bbl, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$2.50; do, Florida, at @$5; grape fruit, Florida, $1@$12; mandarins, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@$15. DRIED —The movement in evaporated apples is light, and there is dull trading in all grades of sun-dried, both sliced and coarse cut. Prices have not changed materially; indeed there is a steady feeling on the desirable qualities of evaporated. Chops continue dull. Cores and skins in demand and steady. Peaches have no movement beyond small peddling sales. Raspberries and huckleberries steady. Other small fruits dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3¼@4½c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1@1½c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6¼c; blackberries, 3½@ 3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—The demand is slow to-day for nearly all descriptions of game, and prices, while held about the same, are no more than steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@ 85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25. Quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. Wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red head, $1.50@$2; do, Mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@ 18c; do, Jacks, 35@50c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 4@14c.

POULTRY — ALIVE—Three cars of Western arrived and fully as much more poultry was carried over from last week. Demand was slow and market ruled weak. Fine Western fowl sold mainly at 9c and chickens at 8c, but Southern often had to be shaded. Roosters steady. Turkeys higher. Ducks and geese unchanged. Pigeons firm. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, per lb, 8c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 65@ 90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per lb, 20@30c. DRESSED—The receipts of dressed poultry were exceedingly large to-day, with the heavier proportion running chickens and fowls. Turkeys have a moderate demand and desirable lots held about steady. Chickens and fowls in very large supply; a considerable quantity carried over from last week, while its voices continue liberal, and with a very slow demand prices are decidedly weak and irregular for general average of quantity available. Ducks quiet and unchanged. Geese dull and irregular. Squabs nominally unchanged. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, choice, hens, 13c; do, choice young toms, 12c; do, fair to good, 9@11c; do, old toms, 10c. Capons, Philadelphia, fancy, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, fancy, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 12@14c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; do, Western, average, best, 8½@ 9½c; fowls, do, 8½@9c; fowls and chickens, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@14c. Geese, near by, 10@12c; do, Western, 9@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair supply and easy. Sweets quiet and steady. Onions in moderate demand and fairly steady....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$5.50; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, dozen stalks, 10@ 75c; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$2.25; spinach, bbl, $4@$6; kale, bbl, 75c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts were quite liberal and trade quiet, with market generally weaker for all grades of hay, and straw is barely sustained. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@ 80c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw, long, rye, 70@ 85c; do, short, rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 45@ 50c; do, wheat, 45c.

HOPS—Business yet moderate, with prices generally easy....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@ 2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Changes unimportant, and demand very slow....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand very moderate and values generally steady....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy, backs, 26@28c; seconds, 24 @25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin quiet at 13.10c. Copper dull at 9.75c. Lead quiet at 3c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices easy. Southern regular at 32c; machine-made barrels, 32½c.

RESIN—Market dull, with fine grades lower. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Turpentine firm at 29c. Resin firm; B C, $1.15; D, $1.25; C, $1.15; D, $1.25; E, $1.35; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.85. Other grades in no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20—Holiday; Exchange closed.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 20—Holiday; no markets.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in full supply, but demand slow, on account of the advance in wheat. Engagements: To London, 1½ loads oats, at 1s 9d; to Liverpool, 5 loads grain, at 8d, and 400 bales cotton, at 9-64d. Charters: British steamer, (previously,) 11,000 quarters grain, five Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 3s 3d, February; British steamer, general cargo, Newport News to Rotterdam, berthed, February; British steamer, phosphate, a Southern port to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms; Norwegian steamer, 591 tons, West India time charter, one month, at or about £400 per month, after which five months, at or about £500 per month; British steamer, 1,338 tons, bridge material, hence to Port Antonia, Jamaica, private terms; Norwegian bark, (previously,) flour, Adelaide to Port Natal, 21s 6d; Italian bark, cotton, Charleston to Nykoping, 5-16d; ship, 1,906 tons, and bark, 1,166 tons, case oil and lumber, hence to Rio de Janeiro, 17c and $8, and 18c and $9, respectively; bark, lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $6.50, Rosario, grain bark, (previously,) flour, Adelaide to St. John, P. R., $1.90; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince, 50c per bbl; schooner, general cargo, hence to Barbados, private terms; schooner, old iron, Cardenas to Philadelphia, $2.50; schooner, lumber, hence, via Wilmington, N. C., to Haiti, $6.50, and back with logwood, $3.50; schooner, phosphate rock, Tampa to Carteret or Baltimore, $2.10; schooner, (new,) phosphate rock, Ashepoo to Baltimore, $1.75.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Reports on stocks of wheat from all parts of the world showed reductions to-day, and as was to be expected, prices improved to correspond. It was given out that a prominent bear operator was on the bull side of grain and provisions, but it was thought more likely that he was making the best of a bad bargain, and was covering up the stuff he was short. At the opening the feeling was barely steady, with little information of importance at hand. When New-York reported a decrease of 1,388,000 bushels there, there was a flurry, prices rising about ½c, after which firmness and strength ruled to the close. The visible supply was a trifle disappointing to holders, as a greater decrease was looked for. It showed a reduction of 957,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage decreased 880,000 bushels, and the English visible supply 1,600,000 bushels. Liverpool stocks were 300,000 bushels less than a week ago. Receipts at Chicago were 98 cars, and 78,974 bushels were taken from store. Northwestern arrivals were 572 cars, against 924 last Monday, and 278 on the corresponding day a year ago. Export clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 395,298 bushels. Liverpool cables were firm. Those from the Continent quoted advances. Broomhall's Liverpool Corn Trade News was reported as having more favorable advices on the Indian crop than heretofore. May wheat opened from 60¾c to 60⅞c, sold between 60¾c and 61⅝c, closing at 61⅝@61¾c—⅞@⅞c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was 1c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 514,552 bushels; shipments, 147,888 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 39,071 bushels; shipments, 158,295 bushels.

CORN—A slight improvement in corn prices took place, but the advance was to be credited principally to wheat. Receipts were large at 693 cars, although they were 87 cars less than expected. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,532,000 bushels. There was a fair business transacted, with shorts active as buyers. Liverpool cables quoted an advance of ½d. The amount on ocean passage decreased 320 bushels. The out-movement at the seaboard gave no indications of falling off, 673,693 bushels clearing to-day. May corn opened from 29c to 28⅞@29c, sold between 28⅝c and 29¼c, closing at 29⅛c—¼@ ⅝c higher than Saturday. Cash corn was ½c higher early, but lost the advance later. Receipts at principal Western points, 842,752 bushels; shipments, 296,332 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 232,150 bushels.

OATS—Advanced on the strength of other speculative articles. With wheat, corn, and provisions going higher, there was no opposing influence sufficiently great to cause a decline in cats. Trading was fair, but not important. Receipts were 262 cars, 58 cars taken from store. The visible supply increased 247,000 bushels. May oats closed ¼c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were ¼c higher.

RYE was steady. There was a moderate demand for rye in store. Receipts were 9 cars. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 38c. Sample sales of that grade were made at 38@39c. May sold at 40c, and January was 37½c nominal.

BARLEY was easier. Offerings and demand were both restricted. Receipts were 34 cars. There was a liberal decrease in the visible supply. Common to fair ranged from 22c to 30c; good to choice, 30@37c; fancy was nominally 40c.

PROVISIONS—Were the star attraction of the floor. With the prices of pork at the immediate opening up 15@17½c from Saturday's close, and lard and ribs in line, the prospect was decidedly discouraging to shorts. A sharp bulge took place at once, followed at intervals by flurries and slight reactions. A light run of hogs was the primary cause of strength and the prospect of further restrictions in supplies the leading consideration. At the close May pork was 47½@ 50c higher than Saturday; May lard, 15c higher, and May ribs, 22½c higher. Domestic markets were firm. Liverpool quoted 6d advance on hams. The cash market was firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 85 cars; corn, 800 cars; oats, 225 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	58¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Dull and Fluctuations Within Narrow Limits.

LARGE OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF

London Doing Little—Tobacco, St. Paul, and Sugar the Active Features—$2,500,000 of Gold for Shipment Wednesday.

MONDAY—P. M.

The stock market was again extremely dull, and fluctuations were slow and within narrow limits. First prices were better than Saturday's closing, and for a time the list was fairly strong. Dispatches from Washington, however, were disturbing, and before 11 o'clock the trend of the market was downward. The close, however, was, as a rule, fractionally higher than Saturday's final figures.

London played a small part in the day's movement. The active issues were Tobacco, St. Paul, and Sugar. The short interest in Tobacco is quite large, and there is, furthermore, a demand for the stock for transfer pending the coming annual meeting. These conditions were reflected in an advance of 1¼ points. There was nothing new concerning St. Paul. It is well known that the company is doing a good business, but being a London specialty, the average trader is disposed at present to be short of it pending possible political developments. The other Granger stocks were also fairly well held. Sugar was unusually steady and closed ⅝ higher, at 101. There was little done in Denver preferred or Kansas and Texas preferred, and they were practically unchanged. Louisville and Nashville was fairly active and steady.

Shipments of gold on Wednesday will probably amount to $2,500,000. Some interest was shown in the coming meeting of the Presidents of the anthracite coal companies, but the prospect of a settlement of the difficulties of the trade had little or no influence on the market. Railway earnings continue favorable. At the close the market was dull and feverish.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were unchanged. Commercial paper quoted at 6 per cent. for all varieties of the highest grade. Good but less strictly first-class material offered at 7 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $73,379,163; balances, $5,140,607; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,177,229.

Money on call in London ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were advanced ½c to $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40 premium. Boston—20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52⅜c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$8,038,195
Imports for same period	4,806,884
Net exports	$3,231,311
Net exports to date, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports to date, 1894	780,377
Net exports to date, 1893	6,463,055

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco 1¼
American Tobacco pf. 2⅜
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ..... ⅝
U. S. Leather pf. ..... ⅞

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf. 1¾
American Sugar Ref. pf. ..... ⅝
Ann Arbor ..... ⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued 1⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 1⅞
Colorado Coal & Iron ..... ⅝
Illinois Central 1⅛
Lake Erie & Western pf. 1
Lake Shore 1½
Met. Traction 1¾
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. 1
National Lead 1½
New-York Central ..... ⅝
Peoria & Eastern ..... ⅝
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf. 2½
St. Paul & Omaha 2⅝
U. S. Leather ..... ¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, conv. 5s. .1
General Electric deb. 5s 1
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s. 2
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1896. ..... 1½
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s. 1
Lake Shore 2d cn, c. 1
Lake Shore 2d cn, r. 1⅞
St. Paul & Omaha con. 1¾
St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s. 1¼

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st. 1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4s. 1
Kentucky Central 4s. 1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s. 2
Missouri Pacific con. 1
Ohio Southern 1st. 1
St. Louis Southwest 2d. 1
Southern Railway 5s. 1
Tenn., C. & I. 1st, Birm. 1⅛
Virginia Mid. genl. 1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r. 1

Government bonds were unchanged, except for the 4s, 1925, coupon, which advanced 1 per cent. There was a sale of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 109. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	96	....
4s, c., 1907	108½	109½
4s, r., 1925	109	110½
4s, c., 1925	....	116
5s, r., 1904	116	117
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112½
Currency 6s, 1896	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	100	....
Currency 6s, 1898	102	....
Currency 6s, 1899	104	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	107	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	....

In State securities, $3,000 Alabama, class c., sold at 99 seller 30 flat, and $4,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s, at 103½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 68⅞; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 54¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 4¼. Declined—Illinois Central, 1½, to 96½; Erie second consols, 1, to 71½; Erie, ⅝, to 14¾; New-York Central, ¼, to 99; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 44¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14. British consols declined 1-16, to 107 7-16, for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £272,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 15-16 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 80c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 24c for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	16	16¾	16	16¾	16	17	215
American Cotton Oil pf.	65	65	63¾	65¾	63	65	300
American Express	111⅛	111⅛	111	111	111	113	32
*American Sugar Refineries	101¼	101⅝	100½	101	100⅝	101½	11,790
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	96	96	96	96	96	97½	105
American Tobacco	78¼	81	78	79¼	79¼	79½	18,934
American Tobacco pf.	102½	102½	102¼	102¾	101½	105½	100
Ann Arbor	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	12⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14	14	14⅛	2,185
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	21	21	21	21	21	21½	100
Baltimore & Ohio	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	37	38¼	152
Canada Southern	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	48	49	100
Canadian Pacific	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	53⅝	25
Cedar Falls & Minn.	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
Central Pacific	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	14½	15½	55
Chesapeak & Ohio	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14½	14⅝	410
Chicago Gas t. r.	65	65¾	65	65½	65¾	66¾	2,150
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78	78⅝	72⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅝	8,506
Chicago & Northwestern	97	97⅜	96⅞	97⅜	97⅜	97⅝	805
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	67⅛	67¾	18,340
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½	126	126½	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64⅛	64⅝	63¾	64¼	64⅛	64⅝	4,536
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33⅜	34	33¼	34	33⅝	34½	690
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3	3½	2⅞	3	2¾	3½	700
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	200
Consolidated Gas Company	144	144	144	144	144	148	450
Delaware & Hudson	124⅝	125⅜	124¼	125⅛	124½	125⅜	1,070
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43	264
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	4,875
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5½	25
General Electric	25½	25⅝	23¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	3,850
Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	94½	95½	230
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	7½	8½	101
Iowa Central pf.	25½	25¼	25½	25½	25½	27	2
Laclede Gas	19	20	19	20	19	21	450
Lake Erie & Western	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18	18⅜	25
Lake Erie & Western pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	70	107
Lake Shore	141	141	140¾	140⅝	141	143	480
Long Island	82	82	82	80	81½	85	100
Louisville & Nashville	43⅝	43½	42¾	43⅜	43⅛	43½	4,664
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	420
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	20	110
*Metropolitan Traction	98½	99¼	98¼	99¼	99	99½	3,580
Michigan Central	100½	103	100½	102	102	103¼	1,100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	93	96	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	40½	41½	40½	41½	42¼	45	200
Missouri Pacific	24½	25	24½	25	24½	24½	750
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	24¼	23¾	24	24	24¾	2,211
Morris & Essex	22	22	22	22	21½	23½	8
*National Lead Company	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	110
*National Lead Company pf.	85¼	85¼	83¾	84	83	85½	410
National Starch	5	5	5	5	5	6	200
New-Jersey Central	97½	97¾	97¼	97¾	97½	98¼	303
New-York Central	96⅜	96⅝	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾	303
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	182	182	182	182	180	188	6
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝	50
New-York, Sus. & Western	8½	9	8½	9	8	9	60
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24	24½	23⅜	24½	24	24½	620
North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	580
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3¼	962
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	10	10½	30
Pacific Mail	25⅛	25⅜	25	25⅜	25	25½	600
Peoria & Eastern	3	3	3	3	3	4	100
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	8⅝	1,410
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52½	54½	150
Pullman Palace Car Co.	152	152	152	152	152	154	180
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅞	410
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10	10¾	72
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35	150
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121	121	121	121	118	122	104
Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19¾	20½	290
Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	200
Southern Railway pf.	26	26½	25⅞	26	26	26½	2,432
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25	25¾	25	25½	25½	25¾	740
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	150
Union Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3	180
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	5½	4½	18
*United States Leather	9¾	10	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	800
*United States Leather pf.	61½	62¾	61¼	62	62	62¾	1,800
United States Rubber	26½	26½	26½	26½	26¼	26½	3,460
Wabash pf.	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	100
*Western Union Beef	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	200
Western Union Telegraph	83½	83⅝	82½	82½	82½	82⅝	8,516
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	11½	10¾	11	10⅞	11⅜	1,600
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	36	146
Total sales							124,247

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Standard	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	....	....	500

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 6,000 ..... 110½
Am Dock & Imp Co 5s, 2,000 112
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 72½
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 3,000 ..... 21½
10,000 ..... 21¼
2,000 ..... 21⅛
26,000 21
38,000 ..... 21¼
17,000 ..... 21⅜
6,000 ..... 21¼
9,000 ..... 21⅜
B'way & Seventh Ave 1st Cons 5s 2,000 ..... 112½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 7,000 100
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 21,000 99
Buffalo & Erie New 10,000 108
Bur, C R & N 1st 4,000 ..... 104¾
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 107
Central Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 ..... 100½
Cent N J G M 5s 5,000 114
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 2,000s3 ..... 106¾
5,000 ..... 106¾
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 4,000 74
1,000 ..... 73⅞
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 25,000 ..... 93¼
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 10,000 103
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 2,000 100
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000 107
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 37½
18,000 37
5,000 ..... 37¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000 ..... 101½
4,000 ..... 101⅜
34,000 ..... 101⅝
Registered 5,000 ..... 100⅝
Chi, St L & N O 5s 1,000 115
C, St P, M & O Cons 3,000 ..... 124¾
7,000 125
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000 108
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000 20
Total sales

Col & Ninth Ave 1st 11,000 ..... 112½
Den & Rio Gde 1st 1,000 112
Den & Rio Gde 4s 4,000 87
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 5,000 ..... 99⅞
4,000 100
5,000 ..... 99½
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 64
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000 ..... 91¾
6,000 92
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000 87
Illinois Central 3½s 5,000 ..... 99⅞
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s 5,000 ..... 84½
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 4,000 106
Kentucky Cen 1st 4s 4,000 88
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 1,000 114
L S & M So 2d Coup 11,000 ..... 119¾
L S & M So 2d Reg 20,000 ..... 119¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000 ..... 102¼
4,000 ..... 102¾
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st 8,000 ..... 111¾
5,000 ..... 111½
Louisville & Nashv Pens & Atl 1st 1,000 ..... 100½
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 5,000s20F 75¼
4,000 ..... 75⅜
5,000 ..... 75¼
1,000s20F 75½
Mich Cent Cons 7s 3,000 ..... 117½
13,000 118
Mich Cent Mtge 4s Registered 5,000 102
Mil & St Paul Cons 1,000 ..... 125½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 11,000 105
Chi & Pac West 5s 1,000 111
Southn Minn Div 1,000 114
Terminal 5s 13,000 111
Wis & Minn Div 2,000 ..... 108¼
2,000 ..... 107½
4,000 ..... 106½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000 75
1,000 74
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 5,000 83
1,000 ..... 82½
24,000 83
4,000 ..... 82½
15,000 ..... 82⅝
1,000 ..... 82¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 8,000 ..... 57⅜
7,000 ..... 57½
5,000 ..... 57¾
Mo Pac 1st Cons 1,000 96
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000 65
N Y Central Deb 5s 3,000 107
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000s20F 102½
2,000 103
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol 20,000 ..... 70¾
J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Ctfs N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Ctfs 1,000 ..... 135½
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 12,000 ..... 88¼
2,000 ..... 88⅝
7,000 ..... 88½
Northern Illinois 1st 1,000 105
North Pac 1st Coupon 2,000 114
3,000 ..... 114¼
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000 114
Northn Ry of Cal 5s 5,000 93
7,000 ..... 93¼
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000 89
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000 ..... 30½
Trust Co Certfs 3,000 ..... 30½
4,000 30
Ore R & Nav 1st 1,000 109
Oregon Short Line 6s 4,000 105
Trust Co Certfs 3,000 ..... 104¼
2,000 ..... 104½
5,000 104
1,000 ..... 104¼
9,000 ..... 104½
Rio Grande West 1st 7,000 74
Rome, W & Og Cons 25,000 117
4,000 ..... 116½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 1,000 80
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74⅝
10,000 ..... 74½
15,000 ..... 73¾
18,000 74
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 5,000 ..... 26¼
10,000 ..... 26½
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 5,000 75
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 102¼
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000 79
St L Southw 2d Inc 4,000 37
St Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s Redu to 7⅜s 2,000 102
St P & Nor Pac 6s 1,000 124
St P & Sioux C 1st 2,000 128
San A & Ar Pass 4s 1,000 55
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 11,000 92
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 80¾
1,000 ..... 80¾
15,000 ..... 80¾
3,000 ..... 80¾
1,000 ..... 80¾
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 2,000 89
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 34,000 19
10,000 ..... 18⅝
10,000 ..... 18¾
2,000 19
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 5,000 91
Union Pac 1st, 1898 Ex Jan, 1895, Coup 2,000 102
Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000 ..... 105½
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 31¾
Virginia Midi G M 1,000 97
Wabash 1st 5s 25,000 103
Wabash R R 2d 1,000 ..... 74½
20,000 74
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 105½
10,000 ..... 105¼
10,000 105
10,000b3 105
1,000 105
Registered 27,000 105
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000 39
Total sales

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	146	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & T. H.	54	59
American Coal	100	125
Ann Arbor pf.	22	26
American T. & C.	90	93½
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	....	140
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	½	1
Buff., R. & P.	10½	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	7	60
Chicago & Alton	153	159
Chi. & E. Illinois	41¾	44
C. & N. W. pf.	95	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	144	146
Cleveland & Pittsburg	85	95
Col. Fuel & I.	158	....
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	26	27
Col., H. V. & T.	....	100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	16	17
Commercial Cable	55	65
Consolidation Coal	145	....
Del., L. & West	29	....
Den. & R. G.	162	163
Den. & R. G. pf.	11¾	12¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	15	25
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	45	53
Erie Tel. & Tel.	10	12
Evansville & Terre Haute	60	61
Ev. & T. H. pf.	25	30
Great Northern pf.	45¼	55
Homestake	110	114
H. & Texas	28	....
Illinois Steel Co.	1½	2⅛
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	....	65
Kanawha & Michigan	22	27½
K. & D. M.	7	9
K. & D. M. pf.	2	4
King, & Pem.	17½	....
Laclede Gas pf.	3	10
*Long I. Trac. all in. pd.	78	80
L., St. L. & T.	18	19½
Manhattan Beach	....	3
*Unlisted.	7	10

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf.	45	60
Mexican Central	9	11
Mexican Nat. ctfs.	1	1⅛
Minn. & St. L.	18	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	77
Mo., K. & T.	10⅛	11¼
N., C. & St. Louis	65	85
National Linseed Oil	18	19
National Starch 1st pf.	40	60
National Starch 2d pf.	11	12
New Central C.	4	7
New-England	45	46
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	78
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	26½
N. Y., Ont. & West	13	13⅝
Norfolk Southern	55	65
Norfolk & Western	1¾	2
Norfolk & Western pf.	26	27
Northern Pacific pf.	....	8
Ohio Southern	11¾	12¾
Oregon Imp. t. r.	5	15
Ore. R. & N.	4⅞	5
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	15	25
Pennsylvania Coal	5½	7
Peo., D. & E.	3⅝	....
Pittsburg & Western pf.	2¾	3
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	18
P., F. W. & C.	14	17
Quicksilver	160	....
Quicksilver pf.	....	2½
Rens. & Sar.	....	155
R., W. & O.	178	182
St. J. & G. I.	116¼	117
St. Paul & Duluth	⅛	½
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	22	28
St. Paul, M. & M.	85	90
Silver bullion ctfs.	110	114
Toledo & Ohio Central	67¼	67⅝
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	30	37
U. P., D. & G.	65	75
United States Express	3	3½
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	38	42
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	9½	10¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	20	30
Wabash	83	87
Wells-Fargo Express	6	6⅝
	95	99

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	101¼	101¼	100½	101	7,950
Am. Tobacco.	78½	80¾	78	78¾	11,540
A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	14	13¾	14	420
Chicago Gas.	65⅜	65⅜	65	65¼	710
C., R. I. & P.	64⅛	64⅞	63¾	64⅝	2,390
Ch., B. & Q.	73¼	73¼	72⅞	73⅜	3,500
C., M. & St. P.	66¾	67½	66⅝	67¼	10,710
Ches. & Ohio.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	10
Cent. of N. J.	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	10
Dist. & C. F.	15⅛	15⅜	15	15⅜	220
Gen. Electric.	24¼	24⅝	23¾	24½	120
Total sales					46,120

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	104¾	105	104⅜	105	$2,000
C. & O. R. & A. 1st	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	5,000
Nor. Pac. 1st.	114	114	114	114	5,000
Ore. Imp. 5s.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	12,000
S. L. & U. N. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	26½	26½	26½	26½	4,000
Wabash 1st.	108	108	108	108	5,000
					2,000
Total sales					$37,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentum J.	.56	.56	.56	.56	500
Creede & C.C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	2,200
Croesus	.04	.05	.04	.04	2,200
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Total sales					5,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60¾	62	60¾	61¼	997,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit.	91	94
American Bank Note	41	45½
American Grocery 1st pf.	....	94
American Surety Company	212	217
American Typefounders'	....	4½
American Typefounders' pf.	20	23
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106½	108½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	....	179
Bank of America	322	335
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 5s	97	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	....	12
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103½	107½
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	....
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	....
‡Broadway Surface 2d 5s	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	165½	167½
Brooklyn Elevated	15½	17
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	97¼	97¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	51	53
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	103½	104
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	75¼	76½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78½
Celluloid Company stock	....	87
Central & South American Tel.	120	124
Central Cross-Town	190	....
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	....	1
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	....	..
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	....	45
Commercial Cable Co. stock	146	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	73	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101½	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	....	65
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	....	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	99	100¾
Ensley Land Company	....	350
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	¼	1
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	196½	199½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	123	129
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	772	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	350	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	112	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65½	68½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	70
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84¼	76
Fourth National Bank	178	87¾
Gallatin National Bank	208	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103½	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	106½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	84	51
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	87
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co.	94	98
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MTGE. 5% BONDS OF THE
Denver, Texas & Gulf
AND
Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth Railroads.

The undersigned have been requested by the owners of a large proportion of the bonds of both companies, to act as Bondholders' Protective Committee. Pursuant to the request of the holders of such bonds, they have prepared Bondholders' Agreements and invite the deposit of bonds of both Companies thereunder.

Bonds should be deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Co., 46 Wall Street, N. Y.

HENRY B. ELY,
R. H. THOMAS,
W. B. DICKERMAN,
M. L. SCUDDER,
} Committee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Counsel, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896,** at 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St.

New York State GOLD 3% Bonds, maturing 1906
Massachusetts State GOLD 3% Bonds, maturing 1925
Price and particulars upon application.
FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL ST.

New Popular Loan.
We are prepared to receive orders for subscription for the issue of the new popular 4 per cent. Bond.
GOLD FURNISHED.
Zimmermann & Forshay,
9 WALL STREET.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 26 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 8d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Union Pacific Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.

Boston, Jan. 18, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1895, ($30 each,) from UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, together with the interest accrued thereon, while payment has been in default, (One Dollar and ninety cents per coupon,) in all Thirty-one Dollars and ninety cents, will be paid at the office of the **UNION TRUST COMPANY,** No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Monday, January 20, 1896, on the presentation of such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Treasurer for the Receivers.

Meetings and Elections.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
78 to 86 Trinity Place,
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

At the annual election of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

Phineas C. Lounsbury, James Macdonough, Aug. D. Shepard, J. Touro Robertson, Theo. H. Freeland, Joseph S. Stout, Jared K. Myers, William J. Arkell, John E. Currier, Edmund C. Converse, James B. Ford, Robert N. Toppan, Felix Campbell.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice Presidents.
J. TOURO ROBERTSON }
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Assistant Secretary.
JARED K. MYERS, Assistant Treasurer.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK, of the class of 1899, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close January 17th and reopen January 22d, 1896.

JOHN V. B. THAYER, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Olin G. Walbridge, Bird S. Coler, Henry Weil, Thos. B. Kerr, Alex. D. Napier, Hart B. Brundrett, Lewis M. Hornthal, Jno. P. Degener, Chs. H. Steinway, Jos. M. Valentine, Geo. A. Hearn, John S. Browning, Wm. Skinner, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Hart B. Brundrett was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Olin G. Walbridge was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices

CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limitted partnership under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "OGDEN & WALLACE," and the principal place of business of such partnership is to be in the City, County, and State of New-York.

2. The general nature of the business to be carried on by such limited partnership is buying and selling iron and steel.

3. The names and residences of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows:

Theodore C. Wallace, who resides at No. 36 Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey;
John B. Carss, who resides at No. 537 West 141st Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York;
John H. Palmer, who resides at No. 179 Arlington Avenue, in the Town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, (the said Wallace, Carss, and Palmer, being a majority of the general partners composing the firm of Ogden & Wallace, which has heretofore carried on business within this State, under the firm name of Ogden & Wallace, and is now about to discontinue such business;) and,
Charles W. Ogden, who resides at No. 31 West 20th Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York,
is the special partner.

4. The said Charles W. Ogden has contributed the sum of Seventy-five Thousand ($75,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

5. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the second day of January, 1896, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this second day of January, 1896, in the presence of—

JOHN P. LAMERDIN. THEO. C. WALLACE,
JOHN B. CARSS,
JOHN H. PALMER,
CHARLES W. OGDEN.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

On this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me personally appeared Theodore C. Wallace, John B. Carss, John H. Palmer, and Charles W. Ogden, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they did severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.

JOHN P. LAMERDIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
ja7-1aw6wTu N. Y. City & Co.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, January 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon, due February 1, 1896, and will open February 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
79TH DIVIDEND.
Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date.

C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md.,
Jan. 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of this company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 22, and reopen at 10 A. M., Feb. 3, 1896.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22d,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(Knickerbocker Trust Co., Trustee, by order of the Supreme Court.)

$7,000 Kansas Pacific R. R., Denver Ext'n Assented 6s, May, 1894, coupons on.
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
450 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co. of N. Y.
125 shs. Nassau Gaslight Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Washington Trust Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
4 shs. State Trust Co.
$1,000 Chi. & Tex. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1907.
$1,000 Crown Point Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1897.
$3,000 Tredegar Co. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1899.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Regist. Bds., 1915.
$1,000 Lance Creek Cattle Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd., 1896.
$2,000 Ches. Dry Dock and Cons. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$2,000 New River Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$500 Cheney Water & Land Co. 7 p. c. Gold Bd., 1895.
$1,000 Chic. R'way Terminal Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
$2,000 Newport News Light & Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
12 shs. Chicago & Texas R. R. Prefd.
90 shs. Chicago & Texas R. R. Common.
1 sh. 1st Nat'l Bank of Newport News, Va.
2 shs. Security Savings and Trust Co., Portland, Oregon.
3 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
2 shs. Low Moor Iron Co.
58 shs. Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. Prefd.
2 shs. Newport News Light & Water Co.
2 shs. Tredegar Co.
3 shs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
2 shs. Portland Gas Co.
2 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
2 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
2 shs. Mississippi Bottom Land Co.
Pew No. 52, Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn.
2 shs. Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.
$840 Washington Water Power Co. Collateral Trust 6 p. c. Notes, due after Aug., 1896.
$1,400 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. Income Bds., 1917.
137 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
$500 Burnham Academy, B'klyn, Bds.
3 shs. Central Mining Co.
50 shs. Lance Creek Cattle Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
$10,000 Excelsior Spring R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
1,510 shs. Merrill Manufacturing Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$50,000 Kearney Electric Co. of Kearney, Neb., 1st Mtge. 5-20 6 p. c. Bds., due July 1, 1909; July, 1891, coupons on, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1903.
20 shs. 1st National Bank of Jersey City.
10 shs. N. J. & Penn. Concentrating Works.
100 shs. Edison Ore Milling Co.
42 shs. Rio Grande Western R. R. Prefd., (Hypd.)
300 shs. Rio Grande Western R. R. Common, (Hypd.)
30 shs. 1st National Bank of Jersey City.
1 sh. United Domestic Sewing Machine Co., Pfd.
1 sh. Geo. C. Treadwell Co., Pfd.
$128,000 New-Orleans Pac. Ry. Land Grant Scrip Certfs.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
100 shs. Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 Equitable Gaslight Co. 1st Consld. Bds., 5 p. c., 1933.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co., B'klyn.
25 shs. Union Trust Co.
50 shs. Panama R. R. Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
$2,000 Col. Hoc. Val. & Tol. R'y Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
23 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co., N. Y.
Trust Co. Receipts, account of Purchase of Consld. Mtge. Bds. Cent. of Geo. R'y Co. 40 p. c. Paid.
$3,000 Colorado Midland R'y 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1936. (Trust Co. Certfs. of Deposit.)
100 shs. Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.
50 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
150 shs. Seattle Coal & Iron Co.
60 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$8,000 Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942.
100 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
5 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. American District Tel. Co.
10 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
$4,000 New-Jersey Electric R'y Co. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
50 shs. New-York Steam Heating Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Jan. 21,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$20,000 Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1921, (hypothecated.)
$30,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad Co. consolidated 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1921, (hypothecated.)
$4,000 Texas and New-Orleans R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1905, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Pennsylvania Company 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds, due 1921, Guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R. Co., (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1951, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1921, (hypothecated.)
$30,000 Pittsburgh and Western R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1917, (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railway Co. 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1935, (9 Bonds of $1,000 each, 2 Bonds of $500 each,) (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Brooklyn and Montauk R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1911, (hypothecated.)

ALSO REGULAR WEEKLY SALE AT 12:30 P. M. SAME DAY.

(At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.)
(Executors' Sale, estate of Julius Lipman.)
10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Illinois Central R. R. Co., $100 each.
15 shares Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. Co., $100 each.
10 shares Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y., $100 each.
Lists at auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Surrogate Notices.

CALAHAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. MARGARET CALAHAN, Executrix, CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. jy30-1aw6mTu

MORAN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Moran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 69 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. EDWIN MORAN, AMEDEE D. MORAN Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. au9-1aw6mTu

Surrogate Notices.

O'BEIRNE, MARY E.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline B. McNulty, Susie Price Sterling, Hiram Price, Milton M. Price, Joseph A. Kerrigan, Eleanor A. Kerrigan, and Margaret T. Kerrigan, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas H. O'Connor of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY E. O'BEIRNE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d10-1aw6wTu&ja21

UNDERHILL, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Underhill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD P. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-1aw6mTu

TROW, CATHERINE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catherine S. Trow, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. P. Fisher, No. 87 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, 1895. AARON CARTER, SARAH S. CARTER, JOHN F. TROW, Executors, WM. P. FISHER, Attorney for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. jy30-1aw6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6mTu

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 68th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEED, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o5-1aw-6mT

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER. 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

'HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Kaiʼr W.II., Ja. 22, 10 AM	*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM
*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM	††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Kaiʼr W.II., Mch. 7, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.	
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 5, 4 AM | F. Bismarck, Apr. 9, 4 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by express train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Orient
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S.S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Venezuela, and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK	Jan. 22	NEW-YORK	Feb. 12
ST. PAUL	Jan. 29	ST. PAUL	Feb. 19
PARIS	Feb. 5	PARIS	Feb. 26

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Kensington,	Jan. 22, 2 PM	Friesland,	Feb. 5, noon
Noordland,	Jan. 29, noon	Westernland,	Feb. 19, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe..... Sat., Jan. 25, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf.. Sat., Feb. 1, 2 P. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique beg to announce that they have decided to withdraw the Excursion to the Orient planned to leave New-York February 4th, 1896, by S. S. "La Touraine."

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, 3 Bowling Green, N.Y. City.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA.....Jan. 25, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 24 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rrett, Gen. Agt.
S

TOMBS INQUIRY CLOSED

Officials and Lawyers Testify in Warden Fallon's Behalf.

PRAISE FOR HIS ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner Wright May Give a Decision To-day—Evidence of Assistant District Attorneys Davis and O'Hare.

The taking of testimony in support of the charges preferred against Warden John J. Fallon of the City Prison, better known as the Tombs, was resumed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the old Tombs Police Court before Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Corrections.

The first witness was Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who testified that he has been visiting the Tombs for eleven years, and has known Warden Fallon since he took charge, four years ago. During the past four years, he said, the prison has been kept in excellent condition, which in itself is a recommendation for the Warden. The latter had also improved the discipline.

Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare said that for a number of years, he could not remember how many, he had visited the prison, and that under Warden Fallon the discipline was improved, the accommodations more adequate, and the general appearance of the prison better than under his predecessors. The Warden's attention had been thorough and constant. He said that as Assistant District Attorney he had been in direct communication with 6,000 prisoners, and in no case had be heard of any acts of cruelty, discomfort, or harsh treatment from any of the prisoners. The only complaint he had heard was that prisoners leaving the Tombs for court in the morning did not receive any food, and that sometimes they were compelled to wait the entire day before trial, and yet received nothing to eat, unless they were provided with sandwiches by their friends. This, he believed, was mainly the fault of the Sheriff, in whose custody the prisoners are after they leave the prison. This fault had been remedied, he said.

Charles W. Brooke said he had known the Tombs for twenty-five years, and in that time he said the best administration he knew of was under Warden Fallon.

Mr. Hummel of the firm of Howe & Hummel, told the Commissioner that he had been going to the Tombs since 1863, but that under Warden Fallon it had been more efficiently, systematically, and practically conducted than at any other time within his recollection. He thought it had also been conducted in a humane manner, and he had never received any complaint from his clients of ill treatment.

Dr. Owen K. Ward, who has been the prison physician at the Tombs, testified that he had been called to examine Louis Herrmann, the prisoner whose alleged ill treatment led to the charges against the Warden. When he saw the man, he had then been in the dark cell for two days. He made a critical examination and found the prisoner in good health. Herrmann did not complain of being hungry.

Commissioner Wright wanted to know whether he would consider a man in good physical condition who had not eaten for three days. The doctor said no man could be deprived of food for that length of time without suffering, but when he saw the prisoner he did not complain of being hungry. He had then been confined only two days.

Charles Patterson, counsel for Fallon, said the dark cell was the only punishment that could be inflicted on Herrmann. There was no clear evidence to show that there had been any order from Warden Fallon not to feed Herrmann. Mr. Patterson complained of Deputy Warden O'Shea for prying into the affairs of his superior officer, and said that when a subordinate would go so far and could not find flaws in the management, he would manufacture them. For months, he said, O'Shea had been trying to undermine Warden Fallon, and he should not be believed.

Mr. Patterson asked that the charges against Fallon be dismissed. His request was denied.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Commissioner Wright said he would probably render his decision to-day at his office, 66 Third Avenue.

POLLY AVERY'S LONG LIFE ENDED.

Death of a Parrot Which Had a Revolutionary Interest.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Jan. 20.—Polly Avery reached her one hundred and fifth birthday last Tuesday. Yesterday morning without any warning she died. For nearly half a century Polly had not uttered a word. She simply sat and looked and probably wondered at the new-fangled ways of the world.

Polly was no ordinary mortal. In fact, she was a parrot, and parrots are noted for their longevity, loquacity, and mischievousness. Polly had been in the Avery family from a period antedating the Military Academy, and it was on the plains near Gallows Hollow that she first learned to say bad words. Some of the soldiers who had chased the British through the Highland fastenesses taught the guileless parrot many queer expressions. Judge William Avery, who has been Justice of the Peace here for almost half a century, and who during that time has had the bird constantly in his office, says that the parrot was brought to his father's home by an Indian. The redskin had evidently stolen it in a raid. The parrot could say a few words of Spanish, but did not understand English. A well-worn Continental uniform, minus three buttons, was the price paid for the bird. The Indian wanted a pistol also, but Avery thought it safer to withhold that weapon, as he feared the Indian might return and use it to reclaim the parrot and everything else in the house.

The first sentence taught the parrot was, "Hang the redcoats," and for nearly fifty years at daybreak every morning the neighbors would hear that familiar yell. It was the last sentence that Polly was heard to utter. When asked who was the greatest man in the world Polly would proudly puff out her wings, and in a shrill voice scream, "George Washington."

When Polly saw any object she disliked she yelled out, "You're a Hessian!" Wipe off your boots!" When the Avery family sold their lands to the Government Polly was taken with the household effects to Highland Falls, where she remained until her death yesterday.

CAPT. EWING'S HEAVY SENTENCE

For Disrespectful, Insubordinate, and Scandalous Conduct.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A very interesting row has been in progress between two army Surgeons at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the result of which is a court-martial for one of them, and the unfortunate publicity of much professional and personal ill feeling.

Major R. H. White is the Post Surgeon at that station, and his assistant is Capt. Charles B. Ewing. Capt. Ewing recently sought for a leave of absence on alternate days, to which proposition Major White dissented in no very gentle terms, insinuating that the suggestion was most unmilitary. The comment was sent to Dr. Ewing, who made an indorsement as follows: "The first indorsement (that of Dr. White) contains so many false statements that I shall not attempt to answer them now, only to say that the Post Surgeon, Robert H. White, has for the third time during my term of service here cast a stigma upon me, both professionally and personally. This comes with very bad grace from a man who professionally has no special claim to distinction as a physician, much less as a surgeon, and whose personal character is such that he has not hesitated repeatedly to falsify his public accounts."

This was a serious charge to make against a superior officer, and the specifications alleged that Dr. Ewing's conduct had been "disrespectful, insubordinate, scandalous, defamatory, and subversive of good order." He was also charged with neglect of duty in failing to attend patients. The court sentenced Dr. Ewing to three months' suspension from rank, and confinement to post limits for that period.

WANT THE HEINE FOUNTAIN

Delegation of Citizens from North Side Calls on the Mayor—He Will Carefully Consider the Matter.

Mayor Strong received a visit yesterday from a delegation of citizens of the north side, who desire him to sign the resolution of the Aldermen authorizing Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to accept the Heine memorial fountain and to place it at the intersection of the proposed Concourse and transverse road at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

The delegation was made up of Gen. Franz Siegel, Tax Commissioner Wells, ex-Judge James R. Angel, Louis Schneider, Fritz Stumpf, J. E. Klein, A. Stubenrauch, Carl Wilderman, and G. Fischer.

It was argued that the fact the fountain had been rejected by the Park Board and declared to be bad art by the Sculpture Society and the Fine Arts Federation was not sufficient reason to prevent the residents of the annexed district from disagreeing with these opinions and desiring the fountain.

The delegation's spokesman pointed out that a five-thousand-dollar fountain on the site mentioned was included in the plan for the Concourse, and that if the Heine fountain was accepted this expenditure would not be necessary, as the Heine memorial would cost nothing, and $5,000 for the foundation would be all the city would have to pay.

Mayor Strong said he would give very careful consideration to the matter, but he reminded the committee that the site asked for would, in the course of ten years, be one of the most conspicuous in the city, and it would not do to place anything upon it which would be regretted in the future. The Mayor also said that many of the newspapers seem to oppose the project.

Mr. Schneider of the delegation suggested that the newspaper opposition was largely the work of "scribbling reporters."

"The reporters here at the City Hall always tell the truth," said the Mayor, in answer to this.

The Mayor advised the members of the delegation to canvass the matter carefully among the Twenty-third Ward residents. Some of the Aldermen would like very much to recall the resolution from the Mayor at their meeting to-day.

DEATH OF CAPT. CHARLES B. ELLIOTT

The Boat Builder and Politician a Victim of Heart Disease.

Charles B. Elliott died at the Gravesend race track yesterday morning. He had been visiting his son, J. B. Elliott, who is a trainer. Death was due to heart disease. He had only been ill a few hours.

He was born in this city sixty-seven years ago, and thirty-four years ago began the building of rowing shells, and was the first to adopt the sliding seat and other improvements. He built shells for Yale, Harvard, and other colleges. He accompanied the Harvard crew to England in 1869. He at one time owned the racing yacht Mistake.

He designed a vessel to cross the Atlantic in six days, and interested many merchants of this city in the design. Before he moved to Brooklyn he was a member of the "Big Six," the renowned fire company of this city of which the late William M. Tweed was a member. When he moved to Brooklyn, Mr. Elliott joined the Volunteer Fire Department, and was an assistant engineer.

He served two and one-half years as Captain of a company of the Fire Zouaves, under Gen. Sickles, during the war.

Capt. Elliott was elected an Alderman from the Eastern District in 1867, and was re-elected in 1869. He served seven and one-half years as a Police Justice, and was elected County Clerk. He was also at one time an Assessor. He leaves a wife and one son, who live at 595 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

FIVE CHINESE ACTORS ARRAIGNED

They Are Accused of Violating the Sunday Law by Their Performance.

The Chinese actors arrested on Sunday night in the raid on the Chinese theatre, 5 and 7 Doyer Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning for examination. The prisoners were Chu Fong, the proprietor, who lives at 35 Mott Street; Gow Chung, and Ah Wong, the female impersonators; Ung Chung, the hero, and Ah Fook, the villain. The actors, who are members of the Royal Chinese Court Theatrical Company, were charged with violating the Sunday law, in that they were giving a dramatic performance while advertising a sacred concert.

The actors were all in costume, but the contention was that it was entirely sacred and similar to concerts given in China.

Chu Fong testified that the performance was a sacred concert. William E. S. Fales, ex-Vice Consul for the United States at Amoy, China, said that the performance was, according to the Chinese idea, a form of religious worship, such as he had seen hundreds of times in Chinese temples. The costumes worn by the performers on Sunday evening, he said, are those worn by the men in their own homes.

Several Chinamen testified to the religious character of the performance. Mark Yet, a merchant and interpreter at 32½ Mott Street, said that similar performances were given in the temples and Joss houses in China. The concert, he said, was weird and gruesome, but all Chinamen considered it religious, according to their idea of religion. The performance, he said, was presented 3,000 years ago. He admitted that there were two bright costumes worn Sunday evening, but insisted that they were not costumes in a theatrical sense.

The hearing was adjourned until Jan. 27 at 2 P. M. The $300 bail required was furnished in each case.

ACCUSED OF MONEY ORDER SWINDLING

Charles L. McCarthy of Branch L Said to Have Made False Entries.

There has been for some time a discrepancy between the money order accounts in Branch L, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and out of town offices, and the Post Office inspectors have been giving the matter their attention. So far there is a deficiency of something like $200. As the result of an investigation by Inspectors Morris and Jacobs, Charles L. McCarthy, a money order clerk at Branch L, was arrested yesterday afternoon and $179 of the missing money has, it is alleged, been traced to him.

He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields at 5:30 o'clock last night and held under $1,500 bail for hearing Wednesday.

His embezzlements are alleged to have begun Sept. 9, 1894, and to have ended, so far as known, Nov. 30, 1895. His method was to give a money order depositor a correct receipt for the amount, and then credit him on the books of Branch L with a much smaller sum. One instance is given where he issued a money order for $31.80 and entered it on the books as $1.80.

MRS. SCHWARTZ ADMITTED THE CHARGE

Excise Board Dismisses a Case Against a Truthful Defendant.

The case of Mrs. Mary Schwartz, charged with selling whisky at 1,318 First Avenue, under an ale and beer license, was called before the Excise Board yesterday. She was asked what she knew about the complaint of Excise Inspector Robert McCully that the bartender had sold him a glass of whisky on Oct. 12.

"I have made inquiries," she said, "and found that the whisky was sold, though it had been strictly forbidden by me, and—"

"Excuse me, case dismissed," interrupted President Murray. "It is very seldom that a defendant comes and admits the truth and gives us so little trouble. Since the whisky was sold contrary to the orders of the defendant, the case is one deserving to be overlooked for this one time."

Favors the Philadelphia Plan.

City Clerk Joseph Benjamin of Brooklyn has a plan to change the present Republican County Committee, and to reorganize under the Philadelphia plan. The present County Committee consists of 172 delegates.

If Mr. Benjamin succeeds in carrying through his plan there will be a central body, known as the County Executive Committee, that will consist of one executive member from each of the thirty-two wards. These members are to be elected by the ward committees, which will consist of a delegate from each election district.

The matter will be brought up at the February meeting of the County Committee, when Mr. Benjamin will endeavor to have the constitution amended, in order to carry out his project.

YACHT OWNERS AT LAW

Charles C. Clark Wants $27,000 Damages from Bayard Thayer.

CONSTELLATION-IDLEWILD COLLISION

The Races Off Newport in 1892 Recalled—The Plaintiff's Physicians Testify as to His Injuries.

The trial of an action brought by Charles Cooper Clark of this city against Bayard Thayer of Boston, Mass., to recover $27,000 for injuries caused to himself and his yacht, Idlewild, when it was run down by the defendant's schooner yacht, Constellation, was begun yesterday before Justice Bookstaver and a jury, in Part VIII. of the Supreme Court.

Richards & Heald appeared for the plaintiff, and Peter B. Olney for the defendant.

The plaintiff alleged in his complaint that on Aug. 4, 1892, he was sailing on the Idlewild near Newport Harbor, R. I., about half a mile from shore. He said that the defendant was sailing in his schooner Constellation on the same day, near the entrance to the harbor, aft of the Idlewild, and in the same direction, and was rapidly overtaking the Idlewild. While thus sailing, Clark alleges, the Constellation was so unskillfully steered as to come in violent collision with the Idlewild.

The plaintiff alleged that as a result of the collision he sustained serious injuries by being struck over the head by the boom of his yacht, which was knocked down by the Constellation. His right ear was nearly severed from his head, and he said that he was in the hands of surgeons for several months, and had to undergo great expense. He placed his damages at $25,000. The damages to his yacht he placed at $1,250, and he claims $1,500 for the loss of the use of the Idlewild for two months while she was undergoing repairs.

Bayard Thayer, who is a son of the late John E. Thayer of Boston, who left an estate of about $15,000,000, and is a member of the Somerset Club of Boston and several New-York Clubs, denied that the collision was caused by any fault of his or his employes.

He said that on Aug. 4, 1892, the Constellation was racing under the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, and says that just as his yacht was near the finish line with the yachts Merlin and Mayflower, the Idlewild, in violation of the rules, crossed the course and got in the way of his yacht.

Mr. Thayer also said that the injuries to the person and yacht of the plaintiff were slight.

When the jury was being examined one of the questions asked each juror was: "Are you interested in yachts or yachting in any way?"

A juror replied: "I am interested in yachting to a certain extent."

"How so?" counsel asked.

"I sell paints to yacht owners."

The juror was excused.

Juror No. 10 arose then and said: "I am interested in yachts."

"How are you interested in yachts?" asked Judge Bookstaver.

"I take great interest in yacht racing."

"Do you own a yacht or have you any financial interest in yachting?"

"I bet heavily on the last races," said the witness, with a smile.

"You do not own a yacht or have any interest in one, do you?" asked the Judge.

"No."

"I can't excuse you," said Judge Bookstaver. "If I excused every man with an interest in yachting like yours I could not get a jury in this county."

The juror dropped back in his seat with a disappointed look on his face.

The first witness called was Henry L. Lawrence, Captain and sailing master of the Idlewild. He declined to take a seat while testifying, and insisted on standing beside the witness chair. Capt. Lawrence said that he had been at sea twenty-two years, and had been a Captain five years. He said that the Idlewild, with Clark on board, left New-London Aug. 4, 1892, for the scene of the race, at 10:30 o'clock, and passed the stakeboat when the race was started. He said that there was a squadron of 100 vessels around the course. He described the positions of a number of yachts, especially of the Idlewild and the Constellation, at the time of the collision. Capt. Lawrence said that the Constellation was constantly altering her course, and he described minutely how the course of the Constellation was altered.

He testified that had the Constellation not altered her course the collision would not have taken place. He said he called out to the Constellation to look out just before the collision took place. He said that he saw no watch on the Constellation. Mr. Clark, he said, was knocked down by the boom. Capt. Lawrence stated that as the yachts parted after the collision, Capt. Watson, sailing master of the Constellation, exclaimed: "My God! Did I do that?"

On cross-examination by Mr. Olney, Capt. Lawrence was asked: "Where were you when the collision took place?"

"I was in the main rigging aft."

"Did you call to Mr. Clark to come aft?"

"I did," the witness answered.

"Did he come aft?"

"No."

"Would he have been hit had he come aft?"

"No," said the witness.

Capt. Lawrence then described the falling of the boom on the Idlewild. He admitted that on the evening of the day of the collision, Capt. Watson of the Constellation visited the Idlewild and asked what injury the Idlewild had sustained.

"Did not you tell him that the sails were not torn, and that only three or four hooks were broken?" Capt. Lawrence was asked.

"I don't remember," he said.

Capt. Lawrence also admitted that the ship carpenter of the Constellation visited the Idlewild and made all the repairs he was requested to make, and painted the "gig" where the paint had been knocked off.

Charles Cooper Clark, the plaintiff, took the witness stand and said that on the day of the race he started ahead of the squadron. At the time of the accident, he said, the Idlewild was running into the harbor, and he was on the starboard side, forward of the mainmast, near the forward rigging. He testified that he took no notice of the Constellation until a moment before the accident, and the Constellation went off to the left and struck the Idlewild, when both vessels were sailing with booms to port. Mr. Clark said that he was struck on the head by the shattered boom of the Idlewild, that the wounds which he sustained did not heal for several weeks, and that during the Winter twelve splinters of wood were taken from his body.

On cross-examination by Mr. Olney it was shown that Mr. Clark had been in a number of accidents, and had been considerably injured. He admitted that in the Fall of 1894, while riding in a sleeping car to Albany, the train was thrown from the track, and he was injured about the head.

Mr. Clark testified that in 1894, while he was driving with some ladies in the country, he was thrown from his carriage and had two of his ribs broken, and that his thigh was injured and his head cut.

Dr. Thomas M. Kenefeck of Newport, R. I., testified to treating the plaintiff after the accident with the Constellation. Dr. Augustus M. Hurlburt of Stamford, Conn., testified that he had charged the plaintiff $750 for medical services rendered to him after the accident. He said that he considered this charge of $750 small.

The case was then adjourned until this morning.

"HOW TO MAKE A FIRE."

Max Glueckman's Dramatic Exhibition in the Gordon Arson Case.

The trial of Louis Gordon for arson, which began on Nov. 19, was resumed yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court.

The examination of Samuel Milch, the insurance adjuster, was continued.

Then Jacob Roussick, Gordon's father-in-law, was called to the stand. He was told to produce his check book and canceled checks. This he did with trembling hands.

Assistant District Attorney Davis asked the witness if he did not loan $500 to Gordon on April 3, 1895, so that the latter could pay Milch.

The witness said he did not, but he found among his canceled checks one for $500 dated April 3, and payable to himself. He said he never loaned or gave any money to his son-in-law. It was then discovered that two pages in his checkbook had been torn out.

"Have you other checkbooks?" Mr. Davis asked.

"Yes, Sir," the witness said.

Mr. Davis asked him if he would bring them to court. The witness said he would and then ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Gordon, arose and aroused the curiosity of the jury by asking:

"Have you a copy of the Talmud at home?"

The witness looked puzzled and finally said "No."

"Have you a copy of 'Josephus' at home?" Mr. Curtis asked.

"Eh? no," said the witness.

"Have you a copy of the 'Siege of Jerusalem?'" Mr. Curtis continued.

The witness was perplexed, and shook his head.

"Then bring them to court," Mr. Curtis said.

At the request of the jury Max Glueckman, the "mechanic," was recalled. He was brought to court from the Tombs, and the jurymen took turns in asking him questions. He said that in September, after the fire in the Walker Street shirt factory, he left this country hurriedly and went to Germany. While there he received money from Gordon, but not from anybody else in this country. Cohen did not send him any money.

He said it took him and Gordon about twenty-five minutes to fix things in the Walker Street shirt factory for the fire.

He was asked about the manner of arranging the candle which started the fire among the oil-soaked strips of muslin. At this point Foreman Howell of the jury took a candle from his pocket, and, handing it to Glueckman, asked him to show how he and Gordon started the fire.

Glueckman borrowed a knife from one of the jurymen, and cut about five inches off from the candle. Then he whittled off the upper four inches of the candle until little more than the wick remained. He then showed how he and Gordon, as he declares, placed the prepared candle on a piece of oil-soaked muslin. Nothing but the wick remaining, it would burn down to the muslin in about fifteen minutes.

Every one in the courtroom was deeply interested in the dramatic presentation of "How to Make a Fire." Gordon himself leaned over the table and closely watched each movement of the witness. Judge Fitzgerald stood up and stood near the witness, and the jurymen craned their necks to get a good view.

After the jury had got through questioning the witness, Assistant District Attorney Davis asked that an adjournment be taken until to-day, as he wished to examine a certain person whom he might produce as his last witness.

The summing up will begin to-day, and may occupy the week, thus adding that much time to the thirty-six trial days.

THE GIDEON-DWYER LIBEL SUIT.

A Sheriff's Jury Postpones Assessment of Damages for Several Days.

The suit of David Gideon, the horseman, against Philip J. Dwyer, for $50,000 for libel, came up yesterday morning before a Sheriff's jury in the County Court House.

When the horse Banquet, which was the property of Dwyer, and Gideon's horse Ramapo, ran a dead heat at Sheepshead Bay, on June 30, 1894, a dispute arose between the two men over the race. In the heated controversy Dwyer is alleged to have said, in the presence of a number of people, that Gideon was not a sportsman, and that he had been compelled to leave Nashville on account of improper practices on the track there.

Dwyer demurred to the complaint, holding that there had been no cause of action proved, and that the complaint should have contained the specific words of the alleged libel. He also alleged that Gideon could not hold that he had been injured in his business or profession.

The court overruled the demurrer, and gave Dwyer twenty days to put in an answer. This time was afterward extended, but Dwyer never made answer, and several weeks ago Gideon was given judgment in the Supreme Court by Justice Beekman, who ordered the case before a Sheriff's jury to assess damages.

When it was found that the case would take until 10 o'clock to finish, the jurymen showed dissatisfaction at staying until that hour, so an adjournment was finally taken until Friday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

KATZ PLEADS GUILTY TO BIGAMY.

His Record to be Investigated by the District Attorney.

Joseph Katz, who volunteered the testimony that he saw Albert A. Nellis of 251 West Seventy-sixth Street kill Mrs. John A. Runnett on the night of Dec. 28, and who was indicted afterward for bigamy, pleaded guilty before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday.

The Recorder lectured Katz and remanded him until the District Attorney should investigate his record and have him indicted, if possible, for a second offense, which doubles the penalty.

"You are the most remarkable phase of criminality ever brought before this bar," said the Recorder. "You are a menace to society, and no man is safe while you are at large. Your proper place is in sequestration."

Katz is an ex-convict. He served a term in prison for bigamy, and got a commutation of two years and a half for good conduct. He will now have to serve out that time.

The charge of bigamy was made by Kate Shea of 426 West Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-two years old, whom Katz married on Nov. 21, 1895. He married his first wife, Amelia Abrams, on Sept. 12, 1886.

ACCUSED OF A PENSION FRAUD.

Hearing in the Case Against St. Leonard, Taylor, Tenney, and Hand.

A large number of witnesses were examined before Judge Brown, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in the pension case in which "Jack" St. Leonard, Charles Taylor, George Tenney, and James L. Hand are accused of falsifying a pension voucher.

Chief Bookkeeper Canfield of the New-York branch of the Pension Office testified that Hand had filled out the papers correctly, and that the indorsement of the vouchers was not in Hand's hand writing. He further stated that the accused was a trusted employe of the Pension Office, whose accounts were always found to be correct.

John T. Ames, the expert in handwriting, gave a lot of testimony regarding the construction of certain letters, principally M's and N's, which the prosecution sought to show were the same as letters in signatures alleged to have been written by the accused. The witness's testimony was largely technical. He was still on the stand when court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Appellate Justices in Consultation.

The five Justices who sat in the appeal cases brought before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court spent yesterday in consultation.

They had about fifty arguments to consider and render decisions upon, but they announced that no decisions would be handed down yesterday.

Among the cases which are watched with extreme interest is that of the People against ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, which was argued last Friday by Col. James. In this case Justice Ingraham refused to change the venue while sitting in the Supreme Court.

Col. James intends, if necessary, to argue another appeal from McLaughlin's conviction of extortion before Justice Barrett.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Jacques Ochs, who was brought on from Chicago a week ago on a charge of swindling, by means of organizing alleged Masonic lodges, was rearraigned before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. The District Attorney was dissatisfied with his bail bond, which was for $1,500, and which was given by S. Goldwin of 79 Orchard Street. Ochs insisted that the bond was good, and it was agreed that the bondsman should be examined to-day.

—Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a motion made by Charles M. Beattie, dismissed the proceedings taken by Mrs. August C. Davidson to collect $50,000, as arrears of alimony, from George L. Davidson. Justice Truax held that the papers on which Davidson was arrested are defective, and said: "Moreover, she should not now be allowed to enforce this decree. She has waived her rights by her laches."

—Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday directed a verdict for $2,313.55 in favor of Delina Creamer, as assignee of Henry Creamer, against John Murray Mitchell. Mrs. Creamer sued Mr. Mitchell, as President of the Safety Electrical Construction Company, for royalties on a patent sold by her husband to the company.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for forgery in the second degree John Harkness, who was accused of forging the name of Isabella Urquhardt, the actress, to an order for tickets at Abbey's Theatre. Miss Urquhardt appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury.

—Recorder Goff yesterday sentenced Mrs. Elizabeth Hartell, who was convicted of keeping a disorderly house in Eldridge Street, to six months in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $250.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 805—The United States vs. Henry C. Fuller.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 17—E. Nalle & Co. vs. Wade R. Young and Mrs. E. F. Young.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Louisiana.—Decree of June 9, 1890, reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree overruling the objections to the sale of July 30, 1887, dissolving the injunction; adjudicating the property to Mrs. Mary Nalle, wife of Eustis F. Golson, and ordering the delivery of possession to her. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 689—James Compton vs. James R. Jesup et al., trustees, et al.—Motion to advance for oral argument granted the cause assigned for hearing the second Monday of the next term.

No. 698—The United States vs. The Oregon and California Railroad Company et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument the second Monday of the next term.

No. 848—The Virginia and Alabama Coal Company et al. vs. The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

No. 48—Bamberger, Bloom & Co. vs. W. W. Schoolfield et al.—Ordered that mandate be not issued for thirty days after the expiration of the time allowed by Rule 30.

No. 392—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Millard F. Brown.—Submission of this cause was set aside and cause remanded to the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, with leave to file a more explicit certificate, or otherwise to proceed in the cause according to law.

No. 556—Curtis W. Holcomb vs. Irvin B. Wright et al., and No. 577—Irvin B. Wright et al. vs. Curtis W. Holcomb.—Appeals from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed and mandate granted.

No. 849—The Church of Christ at Independence, Mo., et al. vs. The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

No. 667—The State of Missouri ex rel. the Laclede Gaslight Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, &c.—Argument continued by Henry Hitchcock for the plaintiff, in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The call will be as follows: Nos. 289, (and 668, &c.,) 110, (and 759,) 341, (and 342,) 783, 681, 765, 573, (and 574,) 532, 321, 394, (and 473.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

79—Hubbard vs. Exchange Bank. 53—White & Co. vs. United States. 59—Morius & Sons vs. same. 61—Small vs. Ship Dunbritton. 62—Crooks vs. same. 63—Knudson vs. same. 69—Crockett vs. Barge Potomac. 73—Pings & Pinner vs. United States. 81.—Huntington vs. Steamship Advance. 82. Same vs. Steamship Alliance.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Anna Schierloh vs. Matilda Schierloh, appellant.—Motion for reargument submitted.

In the matter of the accounts of Alfred B. Smith et al.—Motion to put on calendar and advance submitted.

W. Cleveland Allen vs. Marguerite G. Allen and another, appellants, and Lewis Allen Bailey et al., respondents.—Motion to put on calendar and advance submitted.

The following appeals from orders were argued: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, in the matter of the claim of the Third National Bank, appellant.—Argued by Everett P. Wheeler for appellant, William W. Cook for respondents.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of A. D. O'Neil, executor of Agnes Livingston Jones, D. O'Neil, and another, appellants, vs. Thomas M. Tyng, guardian, respondent.—Argued by George W. Glase for appellants, submitted for respondent.

In the matter of the appraisal of the property of Robert Ray Hamilton vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York City, appellants.—Argued by Chase Mellen for appellants, Emmet R. Olcott for respondent.

Nathan Fernbacher vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al. as New-York City Police Commissioners, appellants.—No one appearing for appellants, on motion of Asa Bird Gardiner, for respondent, appeal dismissed, with costs.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, as trustee, vs. Margaret E. Ives, respondent, and Cordelia D. Chauvet et al., appellants.—Argued by Isaac H. Maynard for appellants, M. Crittenden for respondent.

Henry M. Taylor et al., appellants, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company and another.—Argued by John E. Parsons, for appellants, Julien T. Davies for respondents.

In the matter of the application of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company vs. Lexon Smith, appellant.—Argued by De Lancey Nicoll for appellant, Julien T. Davies for respondent; oral argument put over to Jan. 28.

John B. Pierano vs. John L. Merritt, appellant; Paul Halpin, appellant, vs. The Mutual Brewing Company et al.; The First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., vs. Seth M. Tuttle.—Submitted.

In the matter of petition of Herbert O. Thompson, as Commissioner, &c., vs. Mary E. et al., appellants, and Hiram Farrington, respondent.—Argued by James B. Lockwood for appellants, Francis Larkin for respondent.

Frank Brown, appellant, vs. The The Root Manufacturing Company.—Argued by C. P. Doyle for appellant, Eugene Burlingame, for respondent.

Harry L. Gregg vs. The Granger & Gregg Brewing Company et al., appellants.—On motion of E. D. Delamater, for respondent, the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

Rose Myers, appellant, vs. Leon M. Hirsch.—Submitted for appellant, argued by Charles Strauss for respondent.

Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, vs. Halcyon Skinner, appellant.—Argued by Ralph E. Prime for appellant, John F. Brennan for respondent.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-morrow: 380, 384, 385, 392, 395, 360, 377, 1050.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J; Barrett, Williams, Rumsey, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated Motions.—100—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 111—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. Faber. 112—Leonard vs. same. 102—Baker Transfer Company vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Ice Machine Company. 114—Collins vs. Stewart. 23—Hatch vs. Spooner. 88—Zimmerle vs. American Plaster Board Company. 59—Suarez vs. De Montigny. 79—Wills vs. Webster. 105—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 12—People, ex rel. Martin vs. Plimly. 49—National Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers. 82 Finn vs. Lally. 13—People, ex rel. Seery vs. Lagrange. 95—Valentine vs. Healey. 61—McMahon vs. the Mayor. 9—People, ex rel. McKenna vs. Martin. 64—Boen vs. Wagner. 97—Gosquet vs. Pollock. 107—Brown vs. Wysong.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1 People vs. New-York Press Club. 2—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Herold. 3—Same vs. Jackson. 4—Same vs. Moore. 5—Sauer vs. Gormley. 6—Smith vs. Smith. 7—Hoyt vs. Sullivan. 8—Perine vs. Norton. 9—Goldberg vs. Klenbaum. 10—Ellick vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11—Perlenstein vs. Bernstein. 12—Garnhart vs. O'Brien. 18—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Judson. 14—Duhrkop vs. White. 15—Lynch vs. Clark. 16—Mueller vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 17—Matter of Packer Manufacturing Company. 18—Matter of Lattimore. 19—Macdonald vs. Bloom. 20—Clark vs. Sistare. 21—Hoefling vs. Marcus. 22—Matter of Jessurun. 23—McDonough vs. McDonough. 24—People vs. Fitch. 25—Gunst vs. Gunst. 26—Macy vs. Willing. 27—Bly vs. Collis. 28—Hattrick vs. McLaughlin. 29—Hillen vs. Iselin. 30—Faulhaber vs. Faulhaber. 31—People vs. Cohen. 32—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 33—Lathman vs. Loiselle. 34—Likeman vs. Hernoh. 35—Second National Bank vs. Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 36—Combes vs. Cross Engine Company. 37—Hyman vs. Chencinski. 38—Minzesheimer vs. Bruns. 39—Consolidated Safety Pin Company vs. Wythe. 39½—Strong vs. Goodnow. 40—Brennan vs. Sheehan. 41—Bruce vs. Bruce. 42—Arkenburgh vs. Wiggins. 43—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 44—Bowden vs. Schuyler. 45—Ginsberg vs. Hallhelmer. 46—Tribelhern vs. Bigelow. 47—Burchell vs. Burchell. 48—Robertson vs. The Merz Company. 49—Stern vs. Mason. 50—Show vs. Dixon. 51—Nogs vs. Gerschel. 52—Human vs. Human. 53—Barrie vs. Barry. 54—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on Motion.—Bergin vs. Deering.

Preferred Causes.—1905—Dodin vs. Dodin. 1956—Garry vs. Garry. 2100—Moran vs. Greenhut.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1188—Bar vs. Bar. 555—Foster vs. Mayor. 1228—Schulz vs. Schulz. 1247—Kohn vs. Kohn. 1248—Reynolds vs. Smyth. 1298—Gunther vs. Gunther. 1353—Appleton vs. Tobias. 1368—Stern vs. Tobias. 1371—Lingsweiler vs. Loeb. 1266—Toher vs. Brigman. 1504—Standard Paint Company vs. Cochrane. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes. 1278—Reddy vs. Braender. 1595—Enders vs. Sullivan. 1590—Nest vs. Nest. 1634—Benedict vs. Cohn. 1643—Knott vs. Knott. 1647—Whiting Corrugating Company vs. Honey. 1651—Chapins vs. Frances. 1652—Construction Reporter Company vs. Porter. 1653—New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company vs. Gilroy. 1657—Day vs. Shaw. 1661—Aultmon & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 1662—McGarvey vs. Robertson. 1663—Goodale vs. Fulton. 1664—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. Barton. 1665—Fox vs. Fox. 1666—Hahn vs. Hahn. 1667—Maloney vs. Nelson. 1668—

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Union Pacific Reorganization Plan Meeting with Approval.

COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO CONGRESS

Chairman Fitzgerald Offers to Co-operate with House Committee on Pacific Railways in Adjusting Government's Claims.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company and Chairman of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, of which Chauncey M. Depew is a member, said yesterday that the plan had met with signal success in the matter of responses from security holders.

Some days ago Gen. Fitzgerald sent a letter to Representative Powers of Vermont, Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railways, in which he explained that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee was able to present a substantially single representation of all the Union Pacific first mortgage bonds in circulation, as well as of all issues secured by liens junior to the lien which secures the debt of the company to the United States.

Chairman Fitzgerald wrote, furthermore: "This union of security holders relieves the matter of voluntary reorganization from every difficulty except that of defining the relatively fair provision which should be made for the claim of the Government. While the necessity is pressed upon the Reorganization Committee to enforce the rights of the first mortgage bondholders in pending foreclosure proceedings, the committee believes that it will be its best office to aid in carrying into effect such proposal for the creditable and just settlement of the Government claim, which may be approved or made by the Committee on Pacific Railroads, or may be carried into the form of proper legislation by Congress. I will be glad to have the advantage of submitting the further views of the Reorganization Committee, and of affording any aid in our power to your committee's consideration of this matter at such early time as you may be pleased to fix."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House Pacific Railroads Committee held a long session this morning, at which it was decided to begin on Monday next a series of hearings to all who wish to appear upon the subject of the indebtedness of the Pacific railways to the Government. Among those who will appear before the committee is a delegation from California, which was appointed at a recent mass meeting held in San Francisco, which will oppose any settlement of the indebtedness except that which provides for a Government ownership of the line. The case of the Union Pacific Road will be the first considered.

Mr. Johnson of California, one of the members of the committee, authorizes a denial of the report that Chairman Powers had declined to give any hearings upon the subject.

NEW TROLLEY PROJECT.

Cars to be Run from Hempstead, L. I., into Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 20.—E. V. Hallock of Queens appeared before the Queens County Board of Supervisors here to-day on behalf of P. H. Flynn of the Nassau Electric Railroad of Brooklyn, and submitted a proposition for the securing of a franchise on the Hempstead and Jamaica Turnpike, which was recently adopted by the board as a county road.

Mr. Hallock said that he had learned of the intention of the Supervisors to macadamized the road, and he desired to have the board consider the subject of a trolley road before it took any action to that end. He said that the tracks could be laid simultaneously with the macadam, and that they would take most of the heavy traffic and thus save the macadam.

He said, further, that if a franchise was granted, cars would be run from Hempstead directly into Brooklyn, and that the running time between Jamaica and Hempstead would be twenty minutes. The Supervisors did not take any action, however.

Is Theatrical Business Pooled?

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Theatrical companies which have occasion to travel between Chicago and Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and other intermediate cities, cannot now choose the railroad over which they desire to go. In other words, the actors have been pooled, and when they are traveling between cities in the above named territory they must go on the lines whose "turn" it is to carry them.

During the past few weeks theatrical managers and agents of other organized bodies doing business in this territory have been at a loss to understand why their companies have been forced to travel over certain prescribed roads. A manager desiring to send his company from Chicago to Cincinnati goes to the local office of a certain line to purchase tickets, but is informed by the agent that he will have to go to another line, as it is the other road's "turn." Theatrical people have been puzzled at the strange actions of railroads, for up to a short time ago solicitor agents for these same roads were constantly on the trail of managers to secure their patronage, but now these agents refuse the business, and turn it over to competing lines.

But the mystery people has been explained. The six railroads in this territory have entered into an agreement whereby all theatrical and other parties of ten or more persons traveling on one ticket at reduced rates are pooled and equally divided among the competing roads.

St. Louis Interests Aroused.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The recent heavy shipments of grain to Gulf ports from territory adjacent to and tributary to St. Louis have aroused the business men and shippers here to inquire why the St. Louis basing rates are being disregarded. At the close of the Merchants' Exchange Saturday a meeting was held and the matter was searchingly reviewed. Four Western and Southwestern lines initial in St. Louis were charged with making heavy cuts from interior points to the Gulf from non-competing interior points at less than the St. Louis rate. One of the resolutions passed reads:

"That we will not accept without vigorous protest such exhibitions of apathy on the part of our railroads in sustaining this market as we have lately witnessed, or such a disposition to sacrifice the interests of their largest market for the purpose of securing a temporary movement of traffic, which can have no other effect for future business than their own ultimate disadvantage."

Lines in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 20.—The annual report of the North Carolina Railway Commissioner for the past year shows that there are 3,616 miles of road in the State. The value is $24,502,000, an increase since 1890 of no less than $12,500,000. There are 10,000 officers and employes. The increase in value of railway property last year was $538,000. The net earnings of all these roads were $2,974,000. Only three roads are in receivers' hands. Three roads, all short and unimportant lines, were abandoned during the year. The Atlantic Coast Line system is made up of fourteen roads in North Carolina, the Southern Railway system of seventeen, and the Seaboard Air Line system of eleven. There are thirty-two other roads. The report further states that there are thirty-four steamboat companies, three canal companies, and fourteen telegraph companies doing business in the State.

Buffalo Trains Fifty Years Ago.

In celebration of its fiftieth anniversary last week the publishers of The Buffalo Express issued an exact reprint of The Morning Express of Jan. 15, 1846. At that date only one train of cars, each day, left Buffalo for Albany and New-York, and but one train a day ran between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Freight rates between Buffalo and Troy, at that period, were $1.15 per 100 pounds for first-class, $1 second class, and 86 cents third class. For carrying pianofortes, carriages, and sleighs a rate of 4 cents per mile was charged.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

There was a slight increase made last week in the shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound. The aggregate tonnage for the week was 77,011 tons, as against 74,662 tons in the preceding week and 43,558 tons last year. The Chicago and Grand Trunk carried 11,307 tons, the Lake Shore 9,857 tons, Michigan Central 8,547 tons, Pan Handle 8,385 tons, Erie Railroad 8,201 tons, Wabash 7,554 tons, Nickel Plate 7,551 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 7,321 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 4,122 tons, and Big Four 4,078 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—In the United tSates Circuit Courtin Boston yesterday, Judge Colt allowed an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Carnegie Steel Company against the New York and New England Railroad Company upon agreed statements of facts. Before the discharge of the railroad company's receivers the Carnegie company put in a petition for the payment of $3,700, claimed to be due for iron supplied to the railroad company. The railroad company demurred, and the demurrer has been overruled.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has issued a handsome little book entitled "New-York as a Winter Resort." It contains sixty-four pages cleverly filled with information about hotels, theatres, shops, restaurants, notable buildings, localities, &c., and directions for getting about. An original map of New-York, in colors, made expressly for the book, is exceedingly neat and useful.

—The State Railroad Commission was to have given an adjourned hearing in Albany yesterday on the application of the proposed Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Railroad for permission to build its line, but the matter went over for two weeks on the application of Lewis E. Carr, counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Road, who said he had not yet had time to prepare his case in opposition to the application.

—A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1895, reports gross earnings, $2,378,385, an increase of $415,335; net earnings, $706,140, an increase of $205,397. As the company expended in that period for maintenance of way and equipment $614,713, against $456,929 in 1894, this result is considered encouraging.

—Vice Chancellor Reed of New-Jersey yesterday replaced Judge Thompson as receiver for the Brigantine Transit Company, by appointing Charles V. Jolin of Camden. The company operates an electric railroad about ten miles long at Brigantine Beach.

—A final court decree has been issued in the Duluth and Winnipeg case, giving the company five days to pay off $2,000,000 mortgages now due. If this money is not paid, Special Commissioner Simonton will fix a day for public sale of the road in St. Paul.

—General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk, says that the appointment of George H. Reeve as General Traffic Manager of the system is among the probabilities, although its announcement a few days ago was premature.

—A dispatch from Boston gives credence to the report that the Boston and Albany Railroad Company has purchased from Cornelius Vanderbilt 25,000 shares of New-York and New-England stock.

—A grain elevator with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels is to be built in New-Orleans by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, according to Vice President Harrahan.

—For the second week in January the gross earnings of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Road were $11,756, an increase over last year of $5,529.

—Recent rumors from Baltimore named John K. Cowen, the lawyer, as the prospective successor to President Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio.

—A bill has been introduced in Congress by Representative Terry, providing for the construction of a railroad bridge at Little Rock, Ark.

—Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul Road, expresses satisfaction with the business outlook so far as his railroad is concerned.

—Vice President Hall of the New-Haven and Hartford takes pains to deny that his road is buying Boston and Albany stock.

—The new private car now building at the Wagner Works for President Caldwell of the Lake Shore will cost about $20,000.

—Additional complications in the Colorado rate war are said to have checked the expected settlement of the trouble.

—Gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the second week in January show an increase of $23,515.

—Southern railroad men are talking of forming a freight pool.

IN THE NEW CLEARING HOUSE

Settling Clerks Present Manager Sherer with a Gavel—Work Expedited in the New Place.

When Manager Sherer took his place yesterday morning at the rostrum in the clearing room at the new Clearing House to give the signal for the day's exchanges, Maurice Ostrander, settling clerk for the People's Bank, and the senior in that service among bank clerks, having performed that duty for twenty years, stepped forward. He bore a box covered with white velvet and containing a silver-mounted gavel, which had the inscription; "Presented to William Sherer by the Settling Clerks of the New-York Clearing House, Jan. 20, 1896." Addressing Manager Sherer, Mr. Ostrander said:

"In behalf of the settling clerks of the New-York Clearing House, I take great pleasure in presenting to you, our worthy and respected manager, this little token of our esteem and friendship, hoping that our relations in the future may be as pleasant as they have been in the past."

In thanking the clerks for their gift Mr. Sherer said:

"Mr. Ostrander and Gentlemen: I am sure I appreciate very sincerely this expression of your good-will and commendation. I value the gift more for the sentiment it conveys than for its intrinsic value. In the years that we have been associated I have received nothing but courtesy at your hands, and as all good and strong government must rest on the consent of the governed I hope that the same pleasant relations may continue to exist in the years to come. Your work is of the highest importance and responsibility, and we should all appreciate the magnificent and splendidly equipped building provided for us by the Associated Banks in which to perform those responsible duties. The splendid success of the New-York Associated Banks is due largely to the honest and faithful work of their employes. Generals may plan battles, statesmen may indicate policies, bankers may enunciate the highest priciples of finance, but to the subordinate is assigned the duty of carrying out those plans. Attention to details, obedience to orders, and faithfulness of spirit is what brings the success. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for this mark of your regard I will commence business with the watchword of the New-York Clearing House: 'Ready!'"

There was an outburst of applause as Mr. Sherer finished. Then he sounded the gong for deliveries and exchanges. Within one hour Saturday's checks were cleared. Exchanges amounted to $73,879,168.15, and balances to $5,149,607.39.

Two vases of flowers brightened Manager Sherer's desk. They had been placed there by Henry Kelly, who has been settling clerk for the Fifth National Bank since it was admitted to the Clearing House Association, and who has been with the bank for twenty-one years.

When the clerks had finished their work there were general congratulations over the new quarters. They use for clearings the domed room in which the dedicatory ceremonies were held last week. In the former quarters clerks were somewhat crowded, but double their number could be easily accommodated in the new room. A large oak desk is provided for each of the sixty-six banks which send clerks to the Clearing House.

The opening of the new room was witnessed by several spectators. President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin Bank was there, as Chairman of the Clearing House Building Committee. He attended the opening of the first Clearing House, Oct. 11, 1853, as settling clerk for the bank of which he is now President. The others who looked on yesterday were Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chase National Bank and Secretary of the Clearing House Association; R. W. Gibson, the architect of the building; James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, and E. W. Hale of the Sub-Treasury.

Will Sail with the Columbia.

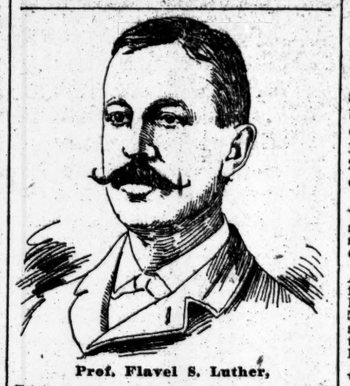
On the Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, which is due here Thursday, are two prominent and wealthy citizens of Hamburg. They are Carl Lacisz, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Hamburg-American, and other large steamship companies, and President of the Hamburg-South American Company, and Rudolph Crasemann, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg.

Both gentlemen will remain in this city until Saturday, when the Columbia will start on her first West Indian cruise. They will sail with the ship, and at the completion of the voyage will remain in New-York a week.

PROF. LUTHER TO LEAVE TRINITY

A Broader Field Opened Before Him by His Election to the Presidency of Kenyon, in Ohio.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—Prof. Flavel S. Luther of Trinity College, who has been elected President of Kenyon, Gambier, Ohio, will leave here on Friday of this week to confer with the authorities of the Ohio institution in regard to its future as an educational centre. Prof. Luther has not indicated to his associates at Trinity what his decision is to be concerning the offer from Kenyon College. But it is apprehended by those in the closest



Prof. Flavel S. Luther,
Trinity College, Hartford, Who Has Been Elected President of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

relationship with him that he will retire from his Alma Mater to enter upon the broad field in Ohio that has been opened to him in the election to the Presidency of Kenyon.

He is not a stranger in the college at Gambier, as he was for several years prior to 1883 a member of the Faculty. In fact, he came from Kenyon to Hartford, and it is naturally felt that he will accept of the advancement to the head of the institution with which his educational work for years was identified. This is the feeling outside of the college walls at Trinity. Prof. Luther was graduated from the college here in 1870. Bishop W. F. Nichols of Southern California was one of his classmates. He is one of the leading professors at Trinity, and an inspiration in the athletic circles of the college.

But his influence has not been confined to the institution. Outside of the lecture and class rooms he has been a decided force during the thirteen years in which he has held the Trinity professorship. In connection with President I. M. Allen of the Hartford Board of Trade and President Smith of the college he has been an active factor in support of the project that is now receiving great attention in this city concerning the establishment of a school of technology. Prof. Luther is one of the members of the committee which has the project in charge.

His departure from Hartford will be a serious loss to the city. He is now forty-six years old. He was born in Brooklyn, in this State, and is a thoroughgoing Connecticut man.

OBJECTION TO THE BRONX SEWER

Park Commissioners Hear Henry D. Carey's Protest—Reward for an Honest Laborer.

At the meeting of the Park Board, in the Arsenal, yesterday afternoon, Henry D. Carey was heard in opposition to the construction of the proposed Bronx Valley Sewer, which, he urges, will pollute the shores of Pelham Bay Park. He stated that the outlet of the proposed sewer would be about 450 feet east of the shores of the centre of Pelham Bay Park, and on account of the natdral tides at this point, the refuse would be washed into all the surrounding small bays and shores.

John H. Fordham, a Sound pilot, testified to his knowledge of the tides in the Sound in that vicinity, and indorsed Mr. Carey's views.

The board will hear from the Bronx Valley Sewerage Commission at a later meeting.

A request was received from the "Brotherhood of the Kingdom," asking the Commissioners to establish sand hills in Central and other parks for the enjoyment of children. The request says such sand hills are an established and popular feature of the public parks of London.

Cornelius O'Reilly sent a proposition to the board advocating the removal of the Claremont, on account of its obstruction of the view of Gen. Grant's tomb. He offered to build a new hotel in its place at a point where there will be no objections to its erection.

The finding of the jewelry stolen from the Calumet Club was then called to the attention of the board by President Cruger. "Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, I understand," said the President, with a smile, "says he guesses the park police are trying to find the robbers. I think that matter is entirely beyond our authority."

The board voted to retain possession of the property at present. Thomas Cody, the park laborer who found the jewelry and delivered it to the park police, was questioned about the matter.

"I move that this man's name be placed on the roll of honor," said Commissioner McMillan, "and that he be promoted, in recognition of his honesty."

The motion was carried unanimously.

FOR RUNNING AN ILLICIT STILL

Police Raid the Rooms of Joseph Hoffmann, in East Fourth Street.

Acting Captain Chapman of the Mercer Street Station and four detectives raided an illicit wine still at 37 West Fourth Street yesterday morning. They arrested Joseph Hoffmann, who has been manufacturing wine without a Government license. Hoffmann has occupied the basement of the house for the past eight years. The police and neighbors supposed that he ran an employment agency, as he had business cards to that effect and was also licensed. A couple of weeks ago he had a quarrel with two men who were in his employ. The men left him and subsequently called on Police Commissioner Roosevelt and told him that Hoffmann's employment agency was only a blind.

They declared that Hoffmann conducted an illicit wine still and that he supplied between 100 and 200 customers in this city with the wine he manufactured. The matter was brought to the attention of Acting Captain Chapman, who has since been trying to get evidence against the place. Chapman on Sunday took Hoffmann's former employes before Magistrate Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and on their statements a warrant was issued for Hoffmann's arrest. When the policemen arrived at the place yesterday they found the front basement used as a poolroom. A number of men were engaged in playing pool. In the back they found Hoffmann and arrested him. The rear room was used for the manufacture of wine.

The police seized 2,000 empty wine bottles. Hoffmann had evidently been warned that the police were after him, because the place showed evidences of other things having been removed. He was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where Acting Captain Chapman charged him with violating the excise law. He was released on $200 bail, and immediately rearrested by Internal Revenue officers and taken before United States Commissioner Shields.

THE MILK DEALER WEPT IN COURT

But the Girl Whom He Is to Marry Seemed to Think It a Joke.

Samuel Clark, a milk dealer living at 786 Washington Street, pleaded guilty in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to the charge of assaulting James Deheney, a gateman at Pier 18, North River, and Policeman Finnerty of the steamboat squad.

Clark delivered a box of milk at the pier a week ago, and, while looking for one of the agents he left the goods in the middle of the roadway. Clark objected to the removal of the goods from that position by the watchman and assaulted Deheney because he insisted upon moving it. When Policeman Finnerty came to the assistance of the watchman, Clark assaulted him, too.

When arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, Clark's sweetheart, to whom he will be married in a week, if his fine is paid, sat behind him. He wept during the trial, while the girl laughed, as if she thought it a great joke. The Court, in view of his approaching marriage, while reprimanding him severely, suspended what it called a deserved term of imprisonment, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $25. He did not have the money, but the girl left the court promising to return with it. Clark was locked up.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Number of Private Sales Reported, Including a Broadway Corner—The Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for William V. Lawrence to Edmund Clarence Stedman, at $17,500, a plot of between two and one-half and three acres at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, with a brick, stone and frame residence now building thereon. The same firm have leased to John Claflin for three years the four-story twenty-eight-foot front dwelling, 23 East Sixty-ninth Street.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100 by irregular, with old brick buildings, has been sold. The purchaser is reported to be Mr. Mayer Kahn.

Mr. Goold H. Redmond has sold, at about $280,000, the five-story stone front business building, occupying the block front on the east side of Church Street, between Park Place and Murray Street, 152.11 by 50.5 by 27.7 by jog 16.7 by 125.2 by 33.3. The purchasers are believed to be Martin & Bro.

Mrs. J. R. Harris has sold to Horace Wolcott Robbins, at $65,000, the four-story sandstone front dwelling, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, 22 by 60, with dining room extension, by 100.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold for Aymar Embury, at $22,000, to a customer for investment, the five-story brick warehouse, 38 Peck Slip, covering lot 19.6 by 52.1 by 19.6 by 52.6. This property was sold by the same brokers last year, and then changed hands for the first time in half a century.

The four-story brownstone dwelling, 139 West Sixty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 100.5, has been sold to S. C. Blackwell.

Some reports, misleading to builders, concerning the Commercial Cable Building extending from Broad Street to New Street, have recently been published. No contracts have yet been given out for the work, although bids for the caisson work simply have been received and opened. The specifications for the mason and other work are now in the hands of the architect. Messrs. Conover Brothers, who have been mentioned as the contractors for building the structure, have been engaged only to superintend the work.

Mrs. Alice Adams has leased for six years to S. Baumann & Bros. the seven upper floors of the building at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

No sale at auction was held yesterday, the only scheduled one being adjourned without day. For to-day the following sales are set down to take place at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wales F. Severance, referee, 74 Oliver Street, east side, 126.2 feet north of Cherry Street, 26.2 by 100.6 by 25.3 by 100.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,000; on prior mortgage, $22,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 123 East Forty-seventh Street, north side, 50 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,870.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, forty lots and twenty-one gores, on Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, and on what will be West Fifty-third Street.

By B. L. Kennelly, mechanics' lien, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 126 and 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $300; on prior mortgage, $44,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Brook Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, by Katherine P. Kitchen of 953 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, five-story brick store and flats; cost, $16,000.

Matilda Street, west side, 150 feet north of Becker Avenue, Wakefield, by John Freed, of Flower Street, Garden Place, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 23 East Twenty-second Street, by Abbey I. Van Wart, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 114 Amsterdam Avenue, by John McGowan, alterations to a three-story frame store, dwelling, and clubrooms; cost, $10.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 20.

63D ST, 409 East; Edward Jacobs, referee, to D. J. Bernstein $2,350
91ST ST, 113 East; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Hannah J. Stephens 1
90TH ST, 329 and 331 East; John C. Steuer and wife to Hannah Wallach 1
127TH ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Solomon Hecht and wife to Jacob Hecht 6,633
2D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; also w s of 2d Av, 75.5 ft n of 97th St, 25.6x100; Francis A. Clark and wife to Bernard McManus 1
2D AV, s w corner of 97th St, 25.11x75; Francis A. Clark and wife to same 1
2D Av, 1,998, s e corner of 103d St, 26x100; Hannah Wallach to John C. Steuer 1
124TH ST, s s, 348 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x75; Peter Stewart and wife to Charles Stewart 1
98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Rebecca Mayer and another to Maurice B. Bendheim 11,500
98TH ST, s s, 215.6 ft w of 1st Av, 59.6x 100; Francis A. Clark and wife to Bernard McManus 1
5TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 174.11x110; Herman Strauss and wife to Pauline Aaron 94,000
2D AV, 2,352; Elise Hasbrouck to Frederick J. Mueder 9,750
64TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Francis A. Clark and wife to Bernard McManus 1
1ST AV, s w corner of 96th St, 201.5 to 95th St x140; same to same 1
10TH AV, 773, w s, 24.2 ft n of 52d St, 25.5x60; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Max Weil 21,900
76TH ST, 117 West; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Mary T. Davin 27,400
10TH AV, 779, w s, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 25.5x100; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Magnus Weiman 31,600
10TH AV, 771; same to Daniel Meenan 48,500
COLUMBUS AV, 615 and 617, s e corner of 90th St; Nathan Lemlein and wife to Julia Vogel 1
52D ST, 508 West; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Conrad Neuman 13,000
68TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of Central Park West, 18x102.2; Morris Rubens and wife to William R. Bronk 32,250
57TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Michael J. Lavelle, executor, to Hannah Sheehy 19,000
74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Franklin Bien, referee, to the Murray Hill Bank 6,600
66TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Eva Bauer to Walter A. Schiffer 1
HUBERT ST, s s, 60 ft e of Collister St, 20x57; James A. De Witt to H. C. De Witt 1
LIBERTY ST, 131; William Noble and wife to John H. Henshaw 1
WILLIAM ST, 194; Elmer E. Glanz and wife to John E. Bullwinkel 1
ELDRIDGE ST, 10, 20x65.6; Rebecca Gold to Isaac Gold 1
WILLETT ST, 59; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to George Kocher and another 1
9TH ST, s s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x 93.11; Susan A. Brooks and another to Abner B. Mills 1
RIVINGTON ST, 257½, s s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St; Harris Igner to Louis Baller and another 1
PITT ST, 95 and 97, w s, 175 ft s of Stanton St, 50x112.6; Jonas Weil and others to Pauline Yedel 1
29TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft w of 5th Av, 28x 98.9; David H. McAlpin and others to Andrew J. Cormick 90,000
33D ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 25; Freeman Rowland to Michael K. McCarten and wife 1
MADISON AV, s w corner of 27th St, 30x60; Frederick Gocken and wife to Andrew F. Gilsey 100
33D ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x 25; Freeman Rowland, as executor, to Michael K. McCarten and wife 6,250
107TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Francis Speir, Jr., and wife to Anthony G. Ruhl 1
121ST ST, 328 West; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Isabella Levy 200
134TH ST, 265 West; Albin K. P. Warner to Charles A. Warner and another 1
99TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 64.10x —x38x100.11; John Hutchinson, as executor, to John J. Gallagher, ½ part 1
99TH ST, n s, 464.10 ft w of 9th Av, 64.10x100.11; John V. Campbell, as executor, to John J. Gallagher, ½ part 1
SAME PROPERTY; John V. Campbell and wife to John J. Gallagher 1
99TH ST, 187, 189, 141, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 64.10x—x58x100.11; Theodore F. Hascall, receiver, to John J. Gallagher 40,000
132D ST, 126 West; William McReynolds to Julia G. Flynn 14,000
SHERMAN AV, s e corner of Emerson St, 100x100; William P. Burr and others to F. F. Georger 10
143TH ST, n s, 249.7 ft e of Bergen Av, 95.7x—x94.5x—; James T. Barry and wife to Nelson Smith, Jr., ... 1
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 175th St, 50x100; David Thomson, referee, to Joseph G. J. Manning 3,800
MAPES AV, n w s, Lot 116, map of East Tremont, 98x150; William H. Merry and others to Mary E. Merry 1

Recorded Leases.

BRAKER, Henry J., to Max Monteser; 300 West 70th St, store, &c., 3 years.. $800
HELLINGER, Leopold, to Robert Gleb; 955 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5½ years $1,500 1,800
REILLY, Hugh, to David Larmon; 792 9th Av, 5 years 780

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Jeremiah Brosnan; 38 East 99th St, 3 years $900, 900

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Pauline, to Hermann Strauss; w s of 5th Av, 24.11 ft n of 138th St, 1 year $100,000
SAME to same; same prop., 1 year 20,000
BERNSTEIN, David J., to Washington H. Taylor; 409 East 63d St, 1 year 1,250
BRAND, Jacob, and wife to B. Wasserman; s s of 37th St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years 1,500
BALDAUF, Sophie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 606 West 48th St, 5 years 1,000
BRONK, William, and wife to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New-York; n s of 68th St, 346 ft w of Central Park West 5 1-3 years 20,000
BASSFARD, Sarah E. and Abram, to Emile A. Hassey, executor; w s of Avenue B, 22.2 ft n of 8th St, 1 year 1,000
BERTINE, Edward D., and wife, to William Halls Dorin; w s of Eagle Av, 72.8 ft n of Weschester Av, 6 months 1,000
CORMICK, Andrew J., to The Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York; n s of 29th St, 224.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.... 45,000
CLARK, Mary J., to Marietta A. Clark; s s of 132d St, 75 ft w of 5th Av, (No. 2,) 1 year 1,922
SAME to Albert E. Clark same property, 1 year 1,315
DENMARK, William S., to John H. Rohde; 2,424 2d Av, 3 years 8,000
DAVIN, Mary, to James H. Redman and William M. Stilwell, trustees; n s of 76th St, 162 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000
DUNN, Maggie, to William Rankin, n s of 147th St, 475.4 ft w of Brook Av; demand 3,500
SAME to Elizabeth Rankin, same property; demand 50,000
DAY, Lyman H., to Parmelia A. Senia, s s 138th St 154 ft w of Willow Av, 5½ years 500
SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, same 134th St, 104 ft w of Willow Av, 3 1-6 years 2,000
ECKEL, Herman and wife, to Fred Weber and wife, e s Courtlandt Av, 73 ft s of 160th St; 2½ years 200
FISCHER, Maria, to Smith Williamson, trustee, s e s Prospect Av, 680 ft n e of Samuel St; demand 1,745
GALLAGHER, John J., to Theodore F. Hascall, receiver, n s 99th St, 400 ft w of 9th Av; half part, 3 years 5,000
SAME to same, same property; half part, 3 years 5,000
GREGORY, Mary, and Margaret Sutton, to Ernest Hall, executor, &c., 224 Cherry St; 3 years 11,000
HENDRICKSON, Emma O., to Woman's Hospital, New-York, 1,097 Madison Av; 3 years 22,000
HAWKES, Henry and wife, to William H. Simonson, n s 109th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av; demand 3,000
HUTCHINSON, John and wife, to Emilie J. Murray, s e s of 3d Av, 50 ft n of Grove St; 1 year 3,000
SAME to Robert Murray, executor, Abraham Beekman, same property; 5 years. 15,000
GALLAGHER, John J., to Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 187 to 141 West 99th St; 5 years 30,000
JOSEPH, Ratschel, to Louis Joseph; e s of 2d Av, 6 months 9,000
JACOBS, Bessie, to New-York Insurance Company; n s of 60th St, 169 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 14,000
JACQUELIN, Emma L., to Elizabeth Culien; 257 and 272 Bowery, and 258 Elizabeth St, ¼ part, 2 years 10,000
KRAMER, Charles A., to Carstairs McCall & Co.; 67 Warren St, lease, demand... 2,388
KIDANSKY, David, and another to Elisabeth R. Delafield; s s of East Broadway, 286.8 ft e of Market St, 5 years 33,000
LAPP, Charles, and wife to Francis Neher; n s of 50th St, 73 ft e of 10th Av, ½ part, 1 day 450
LEMON, Thomas K., and wife to Thomas J. Ridden; w s of Convent Av, 50 ft s of 133d St, 3 years 18,000
LOWERRE, Ida A., to Marguerite T. Ingalls; w s of Trinity Av, 50 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 3,800
SAME to Catherine Townsend; n s of 161st St, 100 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 1,500
MEHL, Rudolph, to George Ringler & Co.; n s of 84th St, 94 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, all title, demand note 500
MEENAN, Daniel, to George Ehret; n w corner of 10th Av and 52d St, 3 years.. 40,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 21,500
McMANUS, Bernard, and wife to Francis A. Clark; s w corner of 96th St and 1st Av, 1 year 25,000
MULLANE, Katie A., and husband to George E. Ketcham & Co.; n s of 51st St, 100.6 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 1,500
McCARTEN, Michael K., and wife, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 33d St, 168.9 ft w of 8d Av, 3 years.. 3,000
MARTIN, Owen T., and wife to Joseph F. Gibney; s s of 2d Av, Lot 76, map No. 1 of part of Hyatt farm, 3 years..... 300
NASH, Catherine, to John W. Sterling, trustee; s s of 91st St, 261 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 4,000
NELSON, Thomas, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 101st St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 18,000
OLMS, William, and wife to Heinerich F. and Ellen L. Othmer; Riverdale Av, s w corner of River St, 2 years..... 1,000
PASINSKY, Henry, and wife to the executors of George Bell; 46 Henry St, 5¼ years 18,000
POTIER, Laurence, to Elizabeth S. Pentz; s s of 94th St, 429 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 2,000
POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 147th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 2 months 6,000
RUHL, Anthony G., to Moses T. Pyne; n s of 107th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 4,000
SAME to Francis Speir, Jr.; n s of 107th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 4,000
SALTUARY, Peter and Johanna, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 98th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 6 months 1,000
STANTON, Elizabeth H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30 East 54th St, 3 years 10,000
SCHMIGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 101st St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 38,000
SAME to same; 101st St, n s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 38,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 101st St, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 38,000
SAME to same; n s of 101st St, 200 ft w of Park Av x126.5 to Old Post Road, 1 year 36,000
STEPHENS, Hannah J and husband to Annie Dinkel; n s of 91st St, 150 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 4,000
TAYLOR, Dorothea, to John C. Boettner; s s of 118th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 13,000
SAME to same; n s of 128th St, 335 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 6,000
WEIL, Max, to Gustavus Sidenberg, and others, executors, &c.; w s of 10th Av, 24.2 ft n of 52d St, 3 years..... 15,000
WEIMAN, Magnus, and wife to the East River Savings Bank; w s of 10th Av, 100.5 ft n of 52d St, 1 year 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DUNHAM, Carrie A., guardian of Edgar A. and Maud A. Dunham, to Edgar A. Dunham ..... Omitted
DEAN, Charles G., to Eliza Dean $8,000
EDEN, John H., to Abraham B. Tappen. 1
ENSLER, Hyman, to Callman Rouse.. 6,000
TOELLER, Louisa, to Elizabeth Roth.. 7,000
HALL, Ernest, to Elizabeth Gifford.... 1,030
HOWELL, Phillip, to M. W. Platzek

HAS NOTHING TO RETRACT

Ambassador Bayard Replies to the House Resolution.

THE PRESIDENT IS DISTURBED

No Probability that Further Action Will Be Taken Beyond the Expression by Republicans of Assumed Indignation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Ambassador Bayard's explanations, made to-day to the House by means of a special message of the President, replying to the request for information, only makes plainer the circumstances which provoked a Massachusetts member of the House to suggest that he be impeached.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs at once decided that he had not committed any "high crimes or misdemeanors," but every Republican is bound to assume that he perpetrated an outrage upon them by discrediting the policy of protection to which that party is committed.

As the President has not intimated to the House, in response to the resolution of inquiry, that he had taken any steps toward Mr. Bayard's recall, but, on the contrary, states that nothing whatever in addition to what was laid before the House has been done, it will remain for the majority in the House, and perhaps in the Senate, to fulminate against the Ambassador, and afterward hold him up to Republican execration in a plank of the St. Louis platform for having dared, in Boston and Edinburgh, to pay homage to the beneficence of the policy of high taxes and fat subscriptions from protected manufacturers.

Possibly, now that the work of the House is cut out for the session, and nothing else is to be done if it is to stand in the way of an adjournment before the Republican Convention, Mr. Bayard may escape some of the wrath of the offended partisans. Among some of the more sensitive Republicans there is a feeling of resentment because Mr. Bayard has not retracted all that he said, and an amazing surprise that he has not felt ashamed in consequence of the storm of indignation which they simulated in characterizing his speeches before the British societies.

There will not be any resolution of impeachment. There may not be a resolution of censure. Until the Senate has been canvassed, or until the Republican majority has been made by additional Senators, nothing of the kind will be attempted in that body, and if it shall be attempted, it is just possible that the conservative spirit which one occupied the Senate and that has been driven out for a space, may reenter and take possession of the sometimes rather giddy outfit.

The President's letter of transmittal, accompanying the correspondence on Bayard's speeches, is as follows:

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of Dec. 28, 1895, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to certain speeches made by Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain.

In response to that part of said resolution which requests information as to the action taken by the President concerning the speeches therein referred to, I reply that no action has been taken by the President, except such as is indicated in the report and correspondence herewith submitted.

The first letter is from Mr. Bayard to Secretary Olney, dated London, Dec. 12, in which he says he observes from the newspapers in England the action of the House of Representatives looking to his impeachment, and incloses a printed copy of the Edinburgh address. Mr. Bayard adds:

In the absence of precise information of the text of the resolution said to have been adopted by the House, and not proposing to anticipate the action of either or both houses of the Congress—yet, observing that, in the course of the discussion, reference was made to the personal instructions of the Department of State to the diplomatic officers of the United States—I respectfully advert to Article VII. and its subsections, in order that your attention may be drawn to the fact that the address in question was delivered before an institution purely literary and scientific in its character, and wholly unconnected with political parties—which had honored two of my official predecessors with similar invitations, which in both cases had been accepted, subjects political in their nature—"Democracy" and "The Law of the Land"—having been respectively selected, and treated with distinguished ability.

No political canvass was pending or approaching in this country when my address was made—and no interference or participation in local or party political concerns in this country was, therefore, possible.

The address consisted of my personal opinions upon governmental institutions in general—the moral forces and tendencies which underlie them—and the governmental policies which assist in the conservation of the freedom of the individual as an essential integer of human progress, and of the permanence of civilization. The judgments so delivered were formed by me after careful deliberation, and, in their presentation sundry historical facts and arguments tending to sustain them were advanced.

When the Congress shall have concluded its action on the subject, it is possible that I may desire to submit a further statement—but, meanwhile, I consider it proper to place before you the address itself in full, and the facts connected with its delivery.

Mr. Bayard adds in a postscript:

I find, upon reading over this note, that Mr. Lowell's address on "Democracy" was delivered by him before the "Midland Institute," at Birmingham, an association similar in character and purposes to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Secretary Olney, immediately on receipt of this, cabled the Ambassador on Jan. 3, that the House resolution asked not only whether the Edinburgh speech was made, but also whether in the Boston speech he used these words:

The President stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people—men who sought to have their own way. It took a real man to govern the people of the United States.

Mr. Olney's dispatch also asked Mr. Bayard to send any additional statement regarding the Edinburgh speech he desired to make, and said the resolution asked what, if any, action the President had taken on the speeches.

Mr. Bayard cabled the following day that he would comply, and under the same date wrote confirming the cablegram. In this letter, dated Jan. 4, he says:

The Seaton Grammar School is an ancient institution of modest proportions, simple, honorable, and respected. It is the autotype of Boston in Massachusetts, and my function was to deliver the prizes to the graduating students. At some personal inconvenience and hoping to strengthen the ties of friendly good will between the people of this country and my own, I made the journey to Lincolnshire, returning to London by midnight. The exercises were of a very simple and informal nature—and without a note of prepared words of any kind, I made a short prefatory speech, and handed over the prizes to the successful competitors. In the afternoon we adjourned to a public hall or hotel, where a dinner was served, and, as is customary here, there were toasts and responses, and I responded to the health of the President of the United States, and subsequently to a toast to myself. So far as I was concerned, everything was impromptu, and a kindly, humorous, post-prandial tone prevailed. If a reporter was present, but I did not see him, nor did I know that any report had been made until the local newspaper was sent to me a few days after in London. I sent a copy to Mr. Cleveland, because the report contained a kindly reference to the family home circle of the President. And as I have grandchildren in Boston, Mass., I sent a copy into that household. This was the extent of "publication" in the United States of which I have any knowledge. I must except an editorial in The Philadelphia Ledger, gravely censuring the constitutional views which the editor supposed to have been expressed by me.

The occurrence was early in last August, and had passed out of my memory until it was made the basis—or one of the bases—of a resolution of impeachment by the United States House of Representatives as a "high crime and misdemeanor," under the Constitution. I can discover no copy of the Boston newspaper in the offices of this Embassy, but I believe I can find one at my residence, and, failing there, I will endeavor to procure a copy in Boston.

I find that in my No. 553 of Dec. 12, I inclosed copies of my address before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, stating the circumstances under which it occurred.

I beg leave to thank you for your prompt information of the nature of the House resolution, in regard to which, as to every other matter, I desire and intend that my position, acts, and opinions should be free from any misconception, and be respectfully transparent to the President, yourself, and my fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Bayard later inclosed to Mr. Olney copies of The Boston (England) Independent, Boston Guardian, Lincolnshire Advertiser, and Lincolnshire Independent of Aug. 10, each containing what purported to be a full report of the proceedings. Commenting on these reports, he says:

Sundry discrepancies are obvious in these two reports—and they are such as are usually incidental under similar circumstances—but as to the remarks attributed to me—I spoke without premeditation, without notes, unaware of a reporter's presence, and have no means, except recollection (now somewhat vague) to enable me to correct either report. Therefore I shall not now essay it, although it is obvious the reporters failed to catch my words (sometimes in Latin) and confused them. But both reports are sufficiently full and accurate to describe the purpose of my visit and general nature and intent of my remarks. I also inclose herewith two aditional copies of the address I made before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh on Nov. 7 last.

If it is desired to gather the actual purport and meaning of any statement, it would appear to be necessary that phrases should not be separted from the context, but that all the parts should be considered in their relation to each other, and as the Honorable House of Representatives have, in the grave exercise of their public duty, instituted inquiry into what has been said and done by me on the occasion referred to, including the circumstances attendant, it may not be unreasonable for me to express the hope that in simple justice a full publication of the remarks undergoing criticism may accompany the expression of any judgment they may arrive at in the premises.

The correspondence was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A VICIOUS SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY

George Hoffman Collected His Sick Father's Wages, Staid Out Late, Spent the Money, and Was Arrested.

George Hoffman, a smelter, lives at 209 East Ninety-eighth Street. He has a seven-year-old son who is named after him. George is a bad boy, and has given his parents no end of trouble and worriment. He fell into the hands of the police yesterday, and Sergt. Byrne of the Bureau of Information at Headquarters says he is the most precocious youngster he has ever had anything to do with. Although young in years, the lad is a monumental liar, and he amazed the officials with the stories he told. George was picked up at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue late Saturday night. He told the policeman a half dozen different stories about how he came to be out so late. He also said he did not know where his home was. The policeman took the boy to Headquarters for the night.

Sergt. Byrne set about to locate the lad's parents yesterday. The Sergeant suspected that he was telling lies and finally threatened to put him into a dark cell. At this the lad broke down and told his right name and where he lived. The parents were notified, and during the day Patrick McDonald, a neighbor, came down to the Central Office and took the boy home. He explained that the elder Hoffman was ill and unable to leave home.

McDonald gave the police some interesting information about the lad. He said that George was the biggest liar in the neighborhood where he lived. He has run away from home on several occasions and stolen money from his parents.

It seems that the elder Hoffman has been sick for a few weeks and unable to go to his work. George left home Saturday afternoon and went down to Gold Street, where his father is employed. He went to his uncle, who works in the same place, and told him that his father had sent him to get his week's wages. His uncle got the money and gave it to the lad. There was $11 in the envelope.

George confessed that he and one of his friends had a good time with the money Saturday night. He claimed, however, that there was only $4 in the envelope. His uncle says, however, that the boy got $11. Mr. Hoffman did not send George after his money and did not know what had become of him until he was notified that he was at Headquarters.

Neighbor McDonald said the boy's parents were going to have him put away, as he was too much for them.

THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE DEAD

AFTER A LONG ILLNESS HIS LIFE ENDS PEACEFULLY.

His Extended Pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church—Danger During the Draft Riots.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, formerly pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 251 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, where he had resided six years. The cause of his death was pernicious anaemia, from which he had suffered two years. He had been confined to his bed since early in December.

His death, surrounded by his family, was peaceful and apparently without pain. He leaves a wife, one son, and four daughters.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Thursday at 3 P. M.

Dr. Armitage was born in Pontefract, County of York, England, Aug. 2, 1819. He chose the ministry as his profession from his earliest youth, having been told that his mother, on her deathbed, had asked that he be made a preacher of the Gospel. His first sermon was preached in 1835, when he was a little over fifteen years old.

"Somehow, in spite of the aristocratic teachings of my family," he said, in an interview in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, April 25, 1888, "my heart had been always fixed against a union of Church and State and against a monarchy, and on July 5, 1838, I sailed from Hull for New-York on the bark Waldo, arriving on Sept. 3.

"I can remember now my emotions as I stepped on the New-York wharf, all my possessions being this old Bible, my mother's only bequest, with a few shirts in a chest. I then preached in the service of the Methodist Church from 1838 to 1848. In 1848 I was baptized and entered the Baptist Church, almost immediately receiving three calls to fill the position of pastor."

Dr. Armitage accepted a call to the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, then a struggling church in Norfolk Street, near Broome. The day after he preached his first sermon there the edifice caught fire and was burned.

A new building was erected, but in 1859, owing to the exodus of the population of the east side to other parts of the city, the church removed, while yet a poor and struggling congregation, to its present site. Dr. Armitage was looked upon as insane by some to think of taking his church "so far into the country" as Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street seemed then to most people. The property was bought for about $27,000.

"There were no houses about us then," Dr. Armitage said, "except a few old farmhouses here and there. A large cow pasture stretched along Fifth Avenue. Where the Windsor Hotel now is were large forest trees. Fifth Avenue itself was not paved."

During the draft riots in 1863 he narrowly escaped having his house burned over his head, on account of his Union belief. His health was shattered by the excitement and hard work, as well as by the great reductions in his salary, which were made by war taxes and war prices. In 1867 he went to Europe for his health.

He was prevented from taking passage in the ship Yorkshire, as he intended, on Feb. 5, and took the ship which sailed the following week, although wishing to wait still another week for the ship Manhattan. His ship made the voyage after a terrific struggle, but the Yorkshire and the Manhattan, either of which he came so near taking, were never heard of again.

Dr. Armitage resigned the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Church six years ago, on account of advanced age.

Many of Dr. Armitage's sermons have been printed and widely circulated. His chief literary work is his "History of the Baptists," a large and handsome volume. It has been received with great favor and is popular.

Dr. Armitage entered upon the ministry without that college training generally regarded as desirable. His industry and perseverance, however, soon made up for this, and many a college graduate, if he challenged his position in classical or historical fields, would meet with discomfiture. His reading was thorough in almost every walk of literature.

Georgetown College conferred on him the doctorate of divinity. New-York University gave him his LL.D., in 1886.

Correspondents' Club's Annual Meeting

The annual business meeting of the Correspondents' Club of New-York was held yesterday afternoon at 63 Park Row. Officers were elected for the year as follows: President—M. J. Sullivan of The Providence Journal; Vice President—Leo L. Redding of The Chicago Times-Herald; Secretary and Treasurer—F. Eppelschelmer of The Philadelphia Inquirer; Executive Committee—Frank Perkins of The Boston Globe, Albert Lawson of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Ike Allen of The San Francisco Examiner, and Houlder Hudgins of The St. Louis Republic.

The club is composed of correspondents, resident in New-York, of the leading newspapers of the country, and is patterned after the Gridiron Club of Washington. Membership is limited to active correspondents, of whom there are about thirty in this city. The annual banquet of the club will take place later in the month.

Minneapolis Ordered to Mersina.

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, Jan. 20.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis, which has been stationed here, is under orders to go to Mersina, Asia Minor, to relieve the cruiser Marblehead, which will go to Egypt.

GROCERS AND THE EXCISE

Against the "Separation" Clause of the Raines Bill.

A COMMITTEE TO MAKE A PROTEST

Prosperous Condition of Their Union —A Lecture on Tea and Its History by Jacob Anderson.

The excise question, so far as it concerns the grocers, was discussed last night at a meeting of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union, in the association's hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, and one result was the authorizing of President Herman Rohrs to go to Albany to-day with a member of the union to oppose the high-license and "separation" clauses in the Raines bill.

The Board of Trustees of the union reported that at a meeting last week they had decided not to go before the Excise Committee to protest against the increase in the cost of a storekeeper's license from $200 to $250.

President Rohrs, in taking up the subject, said that this resolve was wise, in view of legislation at Albany, which was the place for opposition and action. In reply to an inquiry from him, Senator Higgins had telegraphed that there would be a hearing on the Raines bill this afternoon.

A motion that the President go to Albany to speak against the proposed legislation, so far as it affects grocers, and to ask for modifications in their interest, was approved unanimously.

L. J. Callanan said he could not accompany Mr. Rohrs because of business engagements, so the President was left to choose his companion to form a committee of two, and to act as he saw fit.

The committee will present objections to the proposed fee for storekeepers, and also bring up the question of selling within a certain distance from a church or a school, as the members of the union believe that the Legislature never intended that such limitation should apply to grocers.

Mr. Rohrs, in discussing the question, said that there are a few grocers who are as bad as bad liquor dealers, but the majority of his colleagues have no idea of pushing the sale of liquor. They wish only to keep in the right line of business, and supply all necessaries for the table without catering to the liquor trade.

He invited a discussion on the clause in the Raines bill which subdivides the business of selling groceries and excise articles, as he claimed that such a law would force grocers into the sale of liquors and enslave them in the business. It would compel them to hire a separate store for the sale of liquors, and to engage extra help.

A member remarked that the main business of a grocer, under an excise license, is the sale of beer and ale in bottles, and that if a license for this only could be obtained at a fair rate it would be a boon to the trade.

Mr. Callanan said that with "separation" a grocer will become a liquor dealer, and his business will be split up. This is a point, he said, that should be bitterly opposed.

Other members said that such a law would result in all the liquor business being thrown into the hands of the saloon keepers, or that 75 per cent. of the grocers would cease to sell liquor.

Mr. Rohrs said that if he thought that Mr. Rohrs said that if he though that high license would drive all the grocers out of the liquor business, he would not go to Albany. He believes, however, that it would result in many becoming more active in pushing the sale of liquors.

The transaction of the ordinary business of the Union brought out very satisfactory reports in regard to its prosperity. That of the Treasurer showed an equity of over $30,000 in the $90,000 building. President Rohrs urged the members to increase the membership, to join the benefit association, and to support the horse insurance.

"It has been arranged for the current year that at each meeting a lecture on some subject interesting to the union shall be delivered by an expert. The first lecture was delivered last night. It was on "Tea," and was by Jacob Anderson, who has been in the business for forty years. His address was both entertaining and instructive.

Very few grocers, he said, know enough of tea to be able to judge of it and to buy it profitably, and their customers are equally ignorant of a staple which, to an extent more or less appreciable, varies in quality every year.

Mr. Anderson, beginning with tea 200 years ago, read a translation of a Chinese eulogy of tea, written in 1686. According to this eulogy, which is in the British Museum, tea, or tcha, possesses twenty virtues. Its introduction into England and its acceptation as a substitute for strong liquor were alluded to. Its importation was first monopolized by the East Indie Company, after it had ceased to be a curiosity.

Of the real tea, such as the wealthy Chinese cultivate for their own use, Mr. Anderson said, Europeans and Americans get only little. Instances were cited when this precious commodity was sold for $40 and $54 a pound in London.

Tea in America formed an important part of the lecture, and the incident of Boston Harbor was not forgotten. Tea came first to this country in old hulks. Then came the clipper ships, and finally steam vessels and the Suez Canal, and the trade with the west coast of this country.

The old method of testing tea was to chew it, and this method is still more or less in vogue. James Montgomery devised the infusion test in 1838. Up to 1860 all tea was sold by auction on six months' time in New-York. The increase in importation was rapid. It was 200 pounds in 1789, 7,000 pounds in 1801, and 9,000,000 pounds in 1816.

China and the Himalayas, the lecturer said, were the first countries to produce tea. Then came Japan. When Americans got a foothold at Yokohama they successfully improved the native methods of tea preparation. Formosa tea was produced in 1869. At first, it was a splendid article, but its value was destroyed by haste in competition and neglect of the finishing touches which gave it its delicious bouquet. The different processes of curing in the various tea growing countries from primitive methods, such as basket firing to the use of machinery, were described.

America, Mr. Anderson said, is not a tea-drinking country, and the trade is languishing here. The last statistics make the consumption in Great Britain 221,000,000 pounds annually, and in the United States 90,000,000 pounds. Tea is duty free here, and the rubbish of the world is dumped into the country. The duty in England of 8 cents a pound keeps inferior or adulterated tea out of her ports. A duty of 10 cents a pound in America might bring relief, the lecturer said.

The tea trade in America has been divided since 1876. Now St. Louis and Chicago are New-York's rivals. China and Japan are nearer to them.

In conclusion Mr. Anderson spoke of the good result of the act of 1888, signed by President Arthur, to keep out bad and spurious teas.

The thanks of the Union were voted to Mr. Anderson for his lecture.

One of John Phoenix's Jokes.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

In his interesting reminiscences of "St. Louis Newspapers and Newspaper People of Three Decades," Mr. William Hyde, among other things, says: "Before the last war Lieut. Derby, 'John Phoenix,' was a not infrequent unattached contributor to the St. Louis press. He married in Carondelet, and often visited these parts from his post in the army. There was a local astronomer of the name of Goodrich, who lived in 'Vide Poche,' and I remember a scientific article Derby wrote showing by minute calculations that the comet then approaching here would certainly strike this planet in the neighborhood of the River des Pères. Everybody saw the humor of the article but Goodrich, who in two or three solemn disquisitions completely exploded Derby's theory, at least to his own satisfaction.

Rally of Evangelists.

A grand Evangelistic rally was held yesterday at Cooper Union. The hall was crowded, and the utmost enthusiasm was displayed.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the People's Church presided, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn made an eloquent address on "Turning Points of Life."

Miss Anna Park, cornetist, played selections.

SOCIAL DOINGS IN WASHINGTON

A Delightful Entertainment Furnished by Senator and Mrs. Brice to a Company of Friends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Another of the delightful impromptus for which the Corcoran House is famous took place this afternoon. Senator and Mrs. Brice had a large company of friends in at 4 o'clock to hear Mrs. Clementine de Vere-Sapio of New-York sing and Miss Banks recite. They faced a large audience in the ball room. The performance lasted over an hour. In the audience were Mrs. Lamont, Miss Letitia Stevenson, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Carlisle, Admiral Upshur, Mrs. Washington McLean, Mrs. Bugher, Mrs. Hazen, Mr. Whittemore, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Carrie May Wright, Mrs. William Lay, Miss Leiter, Mr. Leiter, Baron von Ketteler, Mrs. Draper, the Misses Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Dr. and Mrs. Goldsborough, the Misses Card, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Scott Townsend, Miss Stout, Miss Wallach, Mme. Dupuy de Lome, Mrs. G. Pendleton Bowles, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Miss Boardman, Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the Misses Hamlin, Mrs. N. S. Lincoln and Miss Learned of Albany, who is her guest; the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Yangyu, Speaker Reed and Miss Reed, and Mrs. R. R. Hitt.

Senator and Mrs. Sherman gave one of the largest receptions of the season tonight. Their big mansion on K Street was thronged by persons prominent in diplomatic, Senatorial, and resident circles. Fine flowers decked each room, and a bountiful supper table was spread in the large dining room. Mrs. Sherman was assisted in the pleasant duties by Mrs. Probasco of Cincinnati, Miss Nelly Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, and Miss Fitch of Pittsburg, who are all her guests.

Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Representative Aldrich of Illinois, gave a tea this afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Bogue of Chicago. Miss Stevenson, Miss Reed, daughter of the Speaker; Miss Julia Scott, Miss Boutelle, and Miss Campbell of Baltimore were in the receiving party.

Miss Scott, niece of the Vice President, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Miss Woodward, daughter of James T. Woodward of New-York, who is visiting Mrs. Cleveland. The young ladies asked to meet her were the Misses Stevenson, the Misses Fuller, Miss Miles, Miss Quarrier, and Miss Bruce of Louisville, Miss Sherman, Miss Alice Wilcox, Miss Condit Smith, Miss Nina Cabelle, Miss Valentine de Mendonça, Miss Grace Davis, Miss Lockwood, Miss Gordon, Miss Jane Hamlin, Miss Grayson Wedling, and Miss Julia Green Scott. Pink roses decorated the table.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon entertained a dinner company to-night, consisting of Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Minister and Mrs. de Mendonça, Minister and Mrs. Lazo Arriaga, Minister and Mrs. Romero, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, and Controller and Mrs. Bowler. The table, which was most daintily set, was decorated with American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Charles E. Foster will give a luncheon to meet her guests, Mrs. and Miss Warner of New-York, Jan. 31.

WORK FOR NEW-YORK'S POOR

Woman's Branch of the City Mission and Tract Society Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The Woman's Branch of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society held its seventy-third annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the attendance being the largest in the history of the branch.

Miss M. E. Mitchell, the Treasurer, read her annual report, showing the receipts for the branch to have been $23,369 in 1895, and the expenditures $24,932, leaving a deficit of $563. The sum given as the expenditures, Miss Mitchell stated, did not represent all the money expended through the branch for missionary work, as twenty-eight ladies each contributed sums of from $450 to $600, the salary of one worker in the field. The amount paid the worker depended on the length of service, but ranged between the amounts mentioned.

Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge, the Superintendent of the Woman's Branch, read a paper on "The Work of the Year," in which she reviewed the work of herself and assistants.

Mrs. Richard Irwin, President of the Day Nurseries Society, told of the work accomplished by the nurseries under the care of her society.

After a collection, which amounted to nearly $500, Dr. Schauffler spoke on the general work of the City Mission, both in the Woman's and Men's Branches.

Dr. Schauffler said that for the first time in his twenty years' experience in missionary work in New-York City, they were receiving assistance from the city authorities. In former days they had occasional help from a solitary policeman or Captain of police, here and there, but never before from the department as a department.

"The work of keeping the saloons closed on Sundays and after hours," exclaimed Dr. Schauffler, "has been of wonderful assistance to the workingman."

Turning to the fifty missionaries seated on the platform, Dr. Schauffler asked all who had in their work experienced personal benefits through the closing of saloons and the enforcement of police regulations generally to rise. All but five got up.

Continuing, Dr. Schauffler said wonderful benefits had also been noticed through the clean condition of the streets. In former days some of the streets on the extreme east and west sides were never swept. The hygienic effects had been worth untold sums to the poorer classes in the saving of doctors' and drug bills alone.

Among those present were Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. R. McNamee, Mrs. R. M. Field, Mrs. F. C. Colton, Mrs. C. H. Isham, Mrs. R. H. Bishop, Mrs. A. F. Schauffler, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. D. Barbour, Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mrs. W. S. Skidmore, Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. Robert Waller, Mrs. F. A. Burrall, Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Mrs. F. Blume, Mrs. S. F. Brown, Miss Lawson, Miss Gertrude Dodd, Miss Darrow, Miss Turnbull, Miss Vermilye, Miss Monahan, Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.

A PRIEST'S SEVERE ORDEAL IN OREGON

Refused to Aid in Bigamy and Walked Forty Miles in Snow.

From The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Several times during the past month or two the columns of the secular and religious press of the country have contained thrilling accounts of the heroism of frontier priests. The details of Father Begley's ride of seventy miles over the open prairie to the bedside of a dying woman are still fresh in the public mind, and honest men and women of every creed are still singing the praises of this nineteenth century hero. But Father Begley is one among many, as is clearly evidenced by the simple, affecting story told in a letter received several days ago by a prominent Philadelphia pastor.

The writer is a humble priest of foreign birth, who is fulfilling the duty of his sacred ministry in a sparsely settled district of Oregon. His knowledge of English is limited, but his narrative, written only for the eyes of a fellow-priest, is made more simple and touching by its lack of dress and polish. Though his name is worthy a place beside any in the land, consideration for his known humility and abhorrence of notoriety leads The Catholic Standard and Times to omit mention of it. Following is the text of the letter dated Jan. 4:

Very Reverend and Dear Father: I have received, I assure you with great gratitude, the kind gift you sent me—the overcoat. It is something I had never so nice and good since I am here in this mission, over sixteen years. I offer you all the gratitude of my heart and pray God to reward you for your generous gift.

I would have answered sooner, but Christmas week I had to go eighty miles for a marriage. When there I found out the man had one wife living. I could not marry them. They had come with a wagon for me. When I refused to perform the ceremony they refused to take me home. I had to walk forty miles in the snow and in the woods, the coyotes howling after me. I came to a Chinaman who has a hog ranch. He took me home in his wagon for $5. I had to pay. I was more dead than alive since I returned. Ever since I have remained ill. All I could do was to say mass and preach once last New Year's Day. Now I am pretty well for to-morrow. But, father, I had a hard trip. You may see that everywhere there are bad people.

That's All Right.

From The Boston Traveler.

Have we, then, got to go to New-York to learn how to conduct a horse show? So it appears.

GREEN-GOODS MAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULT

Roberts, or Ryan, Was Arrested on a Warrant for a Crime in New-Jersey.

John Roberts, or Michael Ryan, who, according to Acting Captain O'Brien, has been for years at the head of a gang of green-goods men in this city, was arrested yesterday. He is wanted at Hackensack, N. J., where, it is alleged, he and some of his confederates tried to rob James Graham, a resident of Philadelphia, at Ranges's Hotel last May. Graham was a green-goods victim.

Roberts, or Ryan, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon on the warrant issued in New-Jersey.

Ryan is now under indictment in this county for his failure to answer questions concerning the methods of green-goods men when on the stand before the Lexow committee.

The prisoner was held for examination at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He denies all knowledge of the assault and attempted robbery.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch-American girl, Protestant, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; one a half years' city references; present employer can be seen. Apply, from 10 to 4, at 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. Can at present employer's Wednesday and Thursday between 10 and 2 o'clock. 100 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing; three and a half years' reference. Address, by letter, M. K., 1,338 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city references; employer can be seen. 224 West 48th St.; no postals answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to procure a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at the Dakota, West 72d St., Apartment 65.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid to assist in dining room or with children; four years' best reference. 128 West 63d St., Sullivan's box.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references; or as parlormaid. 157 West 33d St., care Mrs. Ryan; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting; 12 to 1, 4 to 6. 16 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. M. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, or will care for grown children. 331 East 90th St.; ring Haggerty bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; city reference. 706 3d Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing. Dressmaker, 420 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent; reliable in every respect; first-class city references. L., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; five years' good personal reference. 118 East 63d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and do plain washing. Present employer's, 69 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid in private family; good city references. Reinert, 119 West 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion and help housekeeping; speaks German, French, English; dressmaking, fancy work; references. A. D., 332 East 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By woman (34) as cook in private family only; country preferred; all kinds of soups, fish, meats, entrees, poultry, and game, jellies and creams; good baker; good reference; wages, $25. 347 West 38th St.; candy store.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her last employer; wages, $35. 349 West 53d St., four flights, front.

COOK.—By a reliable Englishwoman as cook; understands all branches of cooking, marketing, dinners, pastry, luncheon; would take entire charge; best of city references. G. L., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a tidy young German; Protestant; good cook, excellent baker; thoroughly competent; best reference or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook, and to do coarse washing; excellent baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; first-class city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable, willing, neat German Protestant; good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook in private family; good city reference. 145 West 60th St.; rear yard, back. No cards; call for two days.

COOK.—By a North German Protestant; six years in one family; best reference; city or country; no washing. 450 Amsterdam Av., candy store.

COOK.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman as first-class family cook; city or country; best references from last employer. 210 East 28th St., third flat.

COOK.—By an active American woman; would take entire charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city reference. N. M., 317 West 35th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands fancy cooking, pastry, cream; marketing; city reference. 515 West 45d St., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; first-class city references; lady seen. 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference. 231 East 34th St.

COOK—By young woman, in small private family; best city references. 229 West 83d St, janitor's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; private family; personal city reference; with or without kitchenmaid. V., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced family cook; not many servants; no washing; good references. 113 West 56th St., Splane's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; satisfactory reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an economical, tidy young German as cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By competent cook and manager; personal city reference. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; good baker; city references. 708 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in a clubhouse. 150 Amsterdam Av., second floor, front.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, would like to get three days' work or would do small family's washing at her home; highly recommended. Call or address Mrs. Kiernan, 322 East 35th St., first flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman, to go out by the day or month to cook, wash, or iron. Mrs. Kelcy, 160 East 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—Competent dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—German; more customers; by the day or take work home; work very reasonably; references, present customers. 107 East 84th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or maid, understands kindergarten. L. L. 201 West 80th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting or resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manager; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant as general housekeeper; plain cook; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman; reference. 520 West 50th St., one flight up, front, west.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class French lady's maid; age, 28; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good references. L. C. Milot, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable woman, with first-class references; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, traveling, and packing. L. F., care of Mrs. H. Fox, 296 10th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, packing; city references. Parisienne, 200 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. H. J., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good references. M. Charpentier, 248 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German; good references. J. W., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a good French lady's maid; good seamstress, dressmaker; packing; best city and Paris references. Louise, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By young French woman as maid and first-class seamstress; two years' reference from last place. Call, all week, 52 East 79th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress; or do light chamberwork; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a German dressmaker, perfect, as lady's maid or seamstress; by the day, in private family; takes also work at home. Lessler, 517 East 11th St.

MAID.—French; first-class maid; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser and dressmaker; good references. M. G. Milot, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—To lady or grown